

1873.

KENDALL & WHITNEY'S

ANNUAL

CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS,

Market Hall, Market Square,

Portland, Maine.

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.

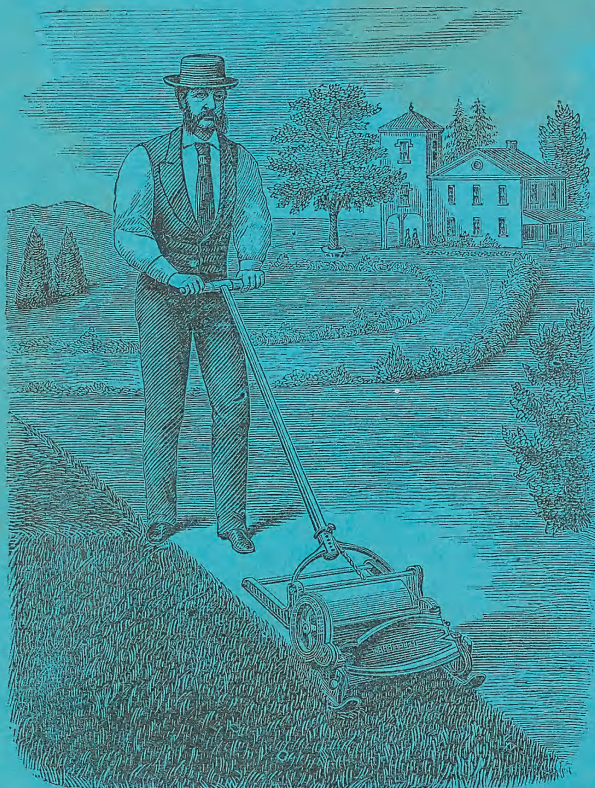
Daily Press Printing House, Wm. M. Marks, Printer.

1873.

Hills' Archimedeian LAWN-MOWER!

IMPROVED.

The Champion of the World!



WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

In placing this **LAWN MOWER** before the public for the season of 1873, it needs no recommendation, as it has acquired a world-wide celebrity. With the improvements recently added to this favorite Mower, we are fully warranted in saying

It has no Equal in the World!

And its immense sale throughout the United States is sufficient proof of the above assertion, and of its great superiority. This **LAWN MOWER** is constructed upon truly scientific principles, and is the only perfectly balanced Lawn Mower ever made: operated by a Ball and **ADJUSTABLE HANDLE**, points that are indispensable, securing ease of operation and a perfect, beautiful, level cut. The Hills' "Archimedeian" was the first (and original) balanced Lawn-Mower invented in this country, or any other; was patented in the United States and Great Britain, and its invention brought into general use a machine that is now a necessity and almost an indispensable article.

Illustrated Catalogues and Testimonials post-free upon application.

PRICE \$25.00.

YK. E662

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF CHOICE AND SELECT

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

EMBRACING

THE MOST ESTEEMED VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION,
IMPORTED AND GROWN EXPRESSLY FOR US,

WHICH ARE OFFERED FOR SALE BY

KENDALL & WHITNEY,

AT THE

PORTLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,

Market Hall, Market Square,
PORTLAND, ME.





PORTLAND, ME.


DAILY PRESS PRINTING HOUSE, WM. M. MARKS, PRINTER,


1873.

We offer our SEEDS for sale with the full assurance that they are true and reliable, and we shall never allow any to be sent out from our establishment unless known to be of the very first quality. Such kinds as do not produce seeds well in this country we import from reliable growers in England, France and Germany; such of them as are raised in this country are grown by ourselves, or by growers in whom we have the most implicit confidence.

 Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied on the best terms.

 Persons who wish for seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a liberal discount, with boxes containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in small papers, labelled and sealed; ready for retail, and every sort warranted to be of the very best quality.

 GRASS SEEDS at the lowest market prices.

 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, and all Nursery productions, furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats or boxes, so as to be safely sent to any part of America.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS of every description can be furnished at short notice.

SCIONS, of every choice variety of Fruit Trees furnished at short notice.

Peruvian Gnano, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone, Poudrette, &c.

KENDALL & WHITNEY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, &C., BY MAIL.

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE THERE IS POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

The new postage law authorizes the sending of *Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Cuttings, Plants, and Scions*, at the rate of two cents for every FOUR OUNCES in weight; the weight of the package not to exceed four pounds.

Under this law any of the seeds or bulbs named in this Catalogue, will be mailed, free of postage, at the prices quoted, with the exception of Peas, Beans, and Corn, for which an additional remittance of fifteen cents for every quart is required.

Correspondents, who are unknown to us, *must* invariably accompany their orders with cash, or a satisfactory reference. Remittances can be made in current bank bills, Post Office money orders, or Drafts on Portland.

Having mailed the seeds, we cannot be responsible for any loss unless on account of our own mistakes.

Correspondents are requested to give their names in full, distinctly written, with post-office address, county, and State.

In giving orders for seeds or plants, please to state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and also the names of the parties to whose care they wish them to be consigned, at the various places of transshipment.

USEFUL TABLES.

PLANTS UPON AN ACRE OF GROUND.

Distances apart.	No. of Plants.	Distances apart.	No of Plants.
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	4 " 4 ".....	2,722
1½ " 1½ ".....	19,360	5 " 5 ".....	1,742
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	6 " 6 ".....	1,210
2 " 2 feet.....	10,890	8 " 8 ".....	680
3 " 2 ".....	7,260	10 " 10 ".....	435

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SEEDS PER BUSHEL.

Beans.....	60 Pounds.	Peas.....	60 pounds.
Carrot.....	24 "	Potatoes, (tubers,).....	60 "
Cucumber.....	36 "	Pumpkin.....	27 "
Onion.....	56 "	Radish.....	48 "
Parsley.....	42 "	Spinach (round).....	40 "

QUANTITIES OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN LENGTH OF DRILL.

This table is probably as correct as such general statements can be made.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill,
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 "	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 "
Beans, dwf.....	1 qt. to 100 "	Peas.....	1 qt. to 150 "
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 300 "	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 "
Endive.....	1 oz. to 150 "	Salsify.....	4 oz. to 70 "
Okra.....	1 oz. to 40 "	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 100 }
Onion.....	1 oz. to 200 "	Turnip.....	1 oz. to 300 "
Onion Sets.....	1 qt. to 20 "		

SEEDS FOR ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS.

The following seeds may be selected from our catalogue, at the prices named, and will be forwarded, postage free, to any part of the United States, or Canada :

Purchasers remitting \$1 00 may select seeds in packets, at Catalogue prices, amounting to \$1 10

"	"	2 00	"	"	"	"	2 25
"	"	3 00	"	"	"	"	3 50
"	"	4 00	"	"	"	"	4 75
"	"	5 00	"	"	"	"	6 00
"	"	10 00	"	"	"	"	12 50
"	"	20 00	"	"	"	"	26 00
"	"	30 00	"	"	"	"	40 00

No variation will be made from the above rates.

Prices to dealers, whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

Seeds, when ordered by the ounce or pound, will not be included, nor for Plants, Roots, or Bulbs.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING FLOWER SEEDS.

We would call the attention of all lovers of flowers to *Breck's New Book of Flowers*, where may be found full directions for cultivation of all ornamental plants of the Flower Garden. The New York Observer says of it :—"To those who are interested in floriculture, this manual will give the latest and most reliable information concerning the nature, habits, methods of propagation, and use of plants and flowers. It is a new book by an amateur, whose work has been for fifteen years the *vade mecum* of the florist, and its circulation will do much to extend and improve this useful and refining branch of industry. The descriptions are concise and clear, the directions intelligible, and the illustrations beautiful."

This work is for sale by us. Price \$1.75. Contains nearly 500 pages.

A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE SOWING AND CULTIVATION

OF

Annual, Biennial & Perennial Flower Seeds,

*Plants are generally known and described as Annuals,
Biennials and Perennials.*

HARDY ANNUALS.—The term annual is applied to those plants which flower and ripen their fruits the season they are sown, and then perish. This definition is in no way affected by the fact that many Annuals may be treated as Biennial, or in other words may be sown in Autumn for flowering early the following season. By *hardy* Annuals, is usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, every stage of their development, from germination to ripening of the seed, being passed in the open ground, whilst the term *half-hardy* is applied to these species which flower and often ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stage of their growth.

SOIL.—The best soil adapted to flowering plants, generally, is a light, friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and sufficient sand to render it porous, but as it rarely happens that the amateur has much choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any, but such as is of an extremely dry, sandy or calcareous nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive character. In the former, the plants are sure to be starved, and in the latter, if they ever fairly take root there is generally an undue development of the foliage at the expense of the flowers. In soils of this description much may be done by thoroughly breaking up the superficial crust, or as it is technically termed "trenching" it at least one spade deep, digging in sharp sands or road scrapings, and if the operation be performed in Autumn so that the loosened soil is thoroughly exposed during the winter to the disintegrated influence of frost and other atmospheric agencies the advantage will be greatly increased. In soil of an opposite character, i. e. sandy or calcareous, the remedy will obviously consist in the addition of loam, in conjunction with decayed leaves or old rotted manure, where expense is no object, the surface may be entirely removed to a depth of eight or ten inches, and its place supplied with the best loam compost at hand. The use of strong crude manure of an animal nature should be avoided. In ordinarily good soil an annual dressing of leaf mould, decayed turf or thoroughly rotten manure, in quantities proportioned to the requirements of the soil, dug to the depth of a few inches, will be all that is requisite. These should be applied in spring, only just previous to sowing seeds, or much of the benefit resulting from their application will be lost, though a single digging may be advantageously given in Autumn. In preparing the beds, care must be taken that they are so arranged that they may be a little elevated in the middle that the water may run off, and the plants shown to a better advantage.

PERIOD OF SOWING.—With regard to the proper season for sowing, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule the first sowings of this class in the open ground may be made about the middle of April, and continued until June. We doubt if any real advantage is gained by committing the seed to the ground at an earlier period, particularly in our Northern States, for

even should the weather change to be sufficiently mild and open to permit of their being sown earlier, no reliance can be placed on its continuance. In any case it is advisable to sow but a portion of each packet in the first instance, the remaining seed being reserved for subsequent sowing in case of failure.

MODE OF SOWING.—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the moment of sowing, and the operation never should be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of the spring. Whenever it may be desirable for some special reason to sow when the ground is too damp, the surface should be scraped off to the depth of an inch or two, and its place supplied by a handful of dry soil, on which the seed may be sown. In the case of seeds of a moderate size, the surface soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circumference of the slight hollow thus made, the seeds may be thinly strewn, the soil being then re-turned and gently pressed flat with the hand or trowel. If the soil should be of an adhesive nature, the pressure should be very slight or the surface will cake; it will be better in this case to cover the seed with a light sandy loam or other friable soil, instead of that of the border where the sowing is made. *It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arise most of the failures of inexperienced gardeners.* The depth at which seeds are sown will vary with their size; large seeds such as those of the Lupins, Sweet Pea, or Marvel of Peru, may be three-quarters of an inch deep; other varieties from an eighth to half an inch deep, according to the size or nature of the seed. Some that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. For a majority of the seeds a very thin covering suffices; if sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the small ones are liable to decay. It sometimes insures a more even distribution of very small seeds, such as those of *Campanula*, *Digitalis*, etc., if they are intimately mixed before sowing with a little fine, dry soil, the mixture being sown in the same way as the seeds. Woolly seeds which adhere to each other, like the *Globe Amaranthus*, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate them. In all cases the more thinly the seeds are strewn, the better; when too thickly sown the seedlings become elongated and sickly, an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy. If the soil be dry and the weather sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable. In the absence of rain this application must be repeated every day or two, for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell, they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from drought, and will speedily perish, unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition—to neglect of this important precaution, many failures are solely attributable, and the seedsman unjustly blamed. On the other hand an excess of moisture previous to germination will often cause the seed to decay, especially in cold seasons; early in the spring, therefore, the water-pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

TRANSPLANTING.—As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, such of the patches as are too thick should be carefully thinned out, especially about the center of the tuft. The seedlings removed, may, if thought desirable be replanted, and will generally bloom a week or ten days after the others. As a general rule, tap-rooted Annuals, such as the *Lardspur* and most of the *Poppy* tribe, will not bear transplanting; occasionally they will succeed if removed very young, but are rarely worth the trouble. Transplanting should, if possible, always be performed in cloudy weather, or toward evening; and unless the soil is wet, the seedlings should be slightly watered, to settle the soil about the fibres, shading them for two or three days subsequently, should the weather be sunny. Plant the dwarf-growing varieties in the front of the border, and the taller ones in the rear. As they increase in size tie them up to neat stakes, to prevent the rain and wind from prostrating them.

HALF HARDY AND TENDER ANNUALS.—The term "half-hardy" as has already been explained, is applied to those Annuals which, though they will flower freely in the open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination, and protection from atmospheric changes during the earliest stage of their growth. Many of them are of great beauty and interest, and derive an additional value from flowering after most of the Hardy Annuals are out of bloom. The ordinary hot-

bed of stable manure offers the simplest means of obtaining a gentle bottom heat sufficient for most seeds, when other more perfect sources are available, they will of course be employed. In many cases the seeds are sown on the layer of soil which covers the hotbed, but the most usual and by far the best plan is to sow them in pots and seed pans—the latter being preferable, as they are more shallow than pots, and afford a large surface in proportion to their breadth. If these cannot be procured, shallow boxes will answer. The pots should be quite dry and clean when used, and to ensure thorough drainage which, essential for all plants, is doubly so for seedlings, must be filled at the bottom and the smallest at the top. A uniform compost of light sandy loam, enriched by a considerable mixture of fine leaf mould, or very old hotbed manure, kept till it can easily be rubbed to powder, may be used. Fill the pots lightly with the soil to the brim, when the pot should gently be struck to settle the mass about half an inch from the brim. If it should settle below that point a little more may be added. When a sufficient number of pots are filled, the surface of each should be gently leveled by pressure with a circular piece of wood having a clean, smooth surface, which, from rendering the smaller seeds more evident to the eye, will facilitate their equal distribution. The rules observable in sowing in the open ground, apply equally in pots. The seeds should be uniformly and thinly scattered over the flattened surface, and be then covered by a slight layer of pulverised soil, which for most seeds need not be thicker than a twenty-five cent piece, after which the surface must again be slightly pressed, then gently watered with a very fine watering-pot, and it is ready to be placed in a frame. In the case of very small seeds, such as those of *Calceolaria*, *Lobelia*, *Campanula*, &c., the covering of the soil should be very thin, barely covering the seeds, and as seeds so minute are liable to be carried down into the soil, unless carefully watered, it is even advisable to moisten the flattened surface of soil in the pot *before* sowing the seeds instead of afterwards. Place the pots containing the seeds on the hotbed or in the greenhouse near the glass. Keep them shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which cakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Flat seeds such as *Zinnia*, Stocks, also Melons and Cucumbers are best put in edgewise, or rubbed into the soil, being sometimes liable to rot when sown flat. As the seedlings of slender growing kinds appear above ground, care must be taken that they are not washed down and lost when water is applied. Towards the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the borders or beds they are intended to decorate, but previous to this exposure it will be necessary to prepare them for the removal, by admitting air to the frame both day and night, or what is better, by placing them in a separate frame, in which they may be gradually hardened off—at first by keeping the light down during the day only in favorable weather for five or six days after that at night also, proceeding carefully while the nights are cold. Many of the half-hardy and tender Annuals will succeed well if planted in the open ground the last of May, and treated the same as recommended for hardy Annuals.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The seed may be sown at any time from May to August. Some varieties may be sown in September, or as soon as ripe, and if the plants get strong before the setting in of Winter, will flower the next Summer. Many of them may be raised in the open ground like Hardy Annuals and transplanted, but choice kinds should be sown as directed for half-hardy and tender annuals in pots or seed pans. Several of them on account of their slow tendency to vegetate, are more difficult to raise than Annuals, and the remarks respecting watering and shading will apply particularly to them. As they do not blossom the first year, they may be thinned out or removed from the seed beds, as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either into different parts of the garden or into a nursery bed, in rows, a foot or more apart; keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which will greatly promote their growth and prepare them for transplanting into permanent blossom beds, either in the autumn or the following spring. Biennials are raised principally from seed sown every year. In transplanting take care to preserve some earth to their roots and tie the tall growing kinds to neat poles or rods. Remove decayed plants, and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Keep all the beds free from weeds, and the walks clean and neat.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF FRENCH & GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS,

Saved by the most eminent Cultivators in Europe,

Containing only the most Beautiful Varieties in Packets,

In which are enclosed four, six, eight, ten, twelve, or more, separate
papers, each containing seeds of a different color
or variety of the same plant.

							Pr. Pkt.
ASTER, Truffaut's Peony-Flowered, 24 finest varieties, 100 seeds,							2.25
" " " " 12 " " 100 "							1.25
" Quilled Double German, 12 " " 100 "							1.00
" Globe Flowered, 12 " " 100 "							1.00
" Pyramidal-Flowered, 12 " " 100 "							1.00
" Dwarf Chrysanthemum, 8 " " 100 "							1.00
" Dwarf Boquet, 12 " " 100 "							1.00
" New Dwarf, 16 " " 50 "							1.00
" Crown or Cockade, 4 splendid " 50 "							50
" Emperor, 6 " " 50 "							50
" Victoria, 6 " " 50 "							1.00
STOCK, Dwarf, German, 16 beautiful varieties, 50 seeds,							1.00
" Large-Flowered, 6 superb " 50 "							50
BALSAM, Double 12 finest varieties							1.00
" Camelia-Flowered, 12 newest "							1.00
" Rose " 8 beautiful "							75
" Minature or Dwarf 12 finest "							1.00
EVERLASTING FLOWERS, (<i>Heluhrysum</i>) 12 beautiful varieties,							75
PETUNIA, 12 beautiful and distinct varieties,							1.00
PHLOX, Drummond's, 12 extra fine distinct varieties,							1.00
PORTULACA, 12 beautiful and brilliant varieties,							75

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, IMPORTED BY KENDALL & WHITNEY.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA.....	10
Handsome, trailing annuals, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling the Verbena. Fine for baskets or for the garden. Bloom from August until October.	
ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.....	5
An elegant half hardy annual, producing beautiful everlasting flowers. Grows about one foot high.	
ADONIS	5
A hardy annual with very pretty foliage, producing bright red flowers. Grows about one foot high and blooms for a long time.	
AGERATUM, MIXED.....	5
Hardy annuals for beds or borders and nice for cutting. Grows about one foot high, and continues in bloom all summer.	
ALYSSUM, SWEET.....	5
A hardy annual about eight inches high, with clusters of small, fragrant white flowers. Fine for bedding and bouquets.	
ANTERRHINUM. (<i>Snap-Dragon</i>).....	10
A very showy and hardy perennial, about two feet high, flowering well the first season. Sow the seeds early, in pots or under glass.	
AMARANTHUS, TRICOLOR.....	5
Half hardy annuals about two feet high—with finely variegated foliage. They are most brilliant on poor soil and in dry seasons.	
ASTER.	
Very beautiful and popular half-hardy annuals growing from ten to eighteen inches high. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Asters are unrivalled. Sow the seed early in the spring under glass or in pots in the house and transplant into rich soil, about one foot apart.	
ASTER, Cockade or Crown, mixed the flowers of this variety have large white centers, bordered with scarlet, carmine, violet, or blue; unusually attractive and beautiful; 1½ ft.....	10
“ Dwarf Pyramidal-flowered, mixed; when well grown, almost every plant forms a bouquet of from 100 to 150 flowers, completely hiding the foliage; fine effect in mixed borders: 9 to 15 in.....	10



Aerolinium Roseum.



Abronia Umbellata.



New Victoria Aster.



Dwarf Crysanthemum Aster.



PÆONY FLOWERED ASTER.

ASTER, Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed. These grow to the uniform height of ten inches, have flowers three or four inches in diameter, and bloom so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage; they flower somewhat later than the other varieties of this genus, and are therefore valuable for succession; also for beds, edging, fronts of flower borders, and pot culture.....		10
"	Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed, taller than the preceding,.....	10
"	Giant Emperor, mixed; brilliant and beautiful colors, flowers very double and of immense size. It bears only a few flowers on a robust, strong stem, from which the side shoots grow in the form of candelabrum. In favorable cases it produces five flowers, of which the chief blossom is often four inches in diameter; 2 feet.....	15
"	La Superbe; rose, blue and white mixed; fine colors, large flowers.	15
"	French Pæony-Flowered. The earliest flowering variety; flowers very double; fine mixed colors.....	10
"	Quilled German; many colors mixed. The single petals of this variety consist simply of tubes or quills, and the exterior crosses are blossom-petals which are slightly reflexed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height; branches freely, and throws out many large blossoms.....	10
"	New Victoria, one of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation; flowers very double; globular; of a fine rosy carmine, and as large as the Giant Emperor Aster; of vigorous pyramidal habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers; $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	15
"	Chinese, common variety mixed.....	5
ANAGALLIS, MIXED.....		5
Beautiful trailing hardy annuals about six inches high, and very desirable for small beds, edging, baskets, &c,		
BACHELOR'S BUTTON. (<i>Centaurea</i>).....		
A showy hardy annual, about two feet high—succeeding well in any soil. Set six inches apart.		
BARTONIA AUREA.....		5
A showy, half-hardy annual growing about two feet high, bearing very brilliant yellow flowers. Thin plants to six inches apart.		
BALSAM.		
Most magnificent, and popular half-hardy annuals, from one and one-half to two feet in height. Sow the seeds early in frames, and transplant to a well enriched border, one foot apart.		
BALSAM, FINE DOUBLE MIXED.....		10
"	ROSE FLOWERED. (<i>prize varieties</i>).....	25
"	DOUBLE MIXED CAMELLIA FLOWERED.....	10
BELLIS PERENNIS. (<i>Double Daisy</i>).....		10
A favorite perennial for the border or for pot culture. Set plants six inches apart.		
CALANDRINA, GRANDIFLORA.....		5
Beautiful free flowering half-hardy annual.		
CANARY BIRD FLOWER.....		10
Bright yellow fringed, exceedingly beautiful foliage highly ornamental, deservedly a general favorite. Half hardy annual.		
CALCEOLARIA PINNATA.....		10
Indispensable for the green house or the flower garden. They succeed in any light rich soil. Half-hardy perennials.		



CAMELLIA FLOWERED BALSAM.



Coreopsis.



Chinese Primrose.

- CANTERBURY BELL, DOUBLE MIXED. (*Campanula*)..... 10
 A well known biennial, growing about one foot high, producing beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Set six inches apart.

CANDYTUFT.

A well known hardy annual, very useful for bedding and boquets, and also for pot culture.

- CANDYTUFT, PURPLE..... 5
 " WHITE..... 5
 " CRIMSON..... 5
 " MIXED..... 5

- CANNA, FINEST MIXED..... 10

A genus of highly ornamental plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, majestic habit and brilliant flowers, which justly merit the attention bestowed upon them for the last four years, both for out-door and conservatory decoration. Soak the seeds in water at 125° for about twelve hours; sow in sandy loam and peat and place in a gentle hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass. If plants be turned out the last of May, in a rich soil, they will combine with other plants of a similar nature in imparting an unequaled mass of rich verdure to an otherwise ordinary looking garden; if shifted into larger pots for the decoration of halls, terraces, &c., they will soon become objects of great interest. *Half-hardy perennials*.

CATCH-FLY, (*Silene*)

A hardy annual about one foot high:—produces brilliant flowers in great profusion in early summer.

- CATCH-FLY, RED..... 5
 " WHITE..... 5
 " NEW PINK..... 5
 " MIXED..... 5

- CENTRANTHUS, MIXED..... 5

Very pretty free flowering, hardy annuals from six inches to one foot high, and very effective in beds or border.

- CHELONE BARBATA..... 5

A half hardy perennial, about three feet high, flowering from July to September. A handsome border plant of easy culture.

- CHINESE PRIMROSE, EXTRA MIXED..... 50

A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Handsome, hardy annuals about two feet high, blooming from July to October.

- CHRYSANTHEMUM, DOUBLE WHITE..... 5
 " YELLOW..... 5
 " MIXED..... 5

- CLARKIA, MIXED..... 5

A very beautiful hardy annual about eighteen inches high—blooming from June to September. Set six inches apart.

- COBCEA SCANDENS..... 10

The most useful of climbers, on account of its rapid growth, fine foliage, and large blue flowers, and best adapted for house use.

COCKSCOMB, MIXED. (<i>Celosia</i>) double.....	10
Very singular, and attractive half hardy annuals, about two feet high. To perfect the flowers they should be sown in the hot bed and transplanted into rich soil, one foot apart.	
COLLINSIA, MIXED.....	5
Beautiful hardy annuals, very pretty when grown in a mass. Thin plants to three inches apart.	
COLLOMIA, SCARLET.....	5
A very pretty annual, producing heads of bright red flowers.	
COLUMBINE, MIXED. (<i>Aquilegia</i>).....	5
A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet high, blooming in May and June.	
CONVOLVULUS MINOR, DWARF MIXED.....	5
Beautiful and showy half hardy annuals, producing an abundance of rich colored flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Blooms from July until autumn.	
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. (<i>Morning Glory</i>).....	5
A well known, beautiful climbing annual suitable for covering arbors, trellises, &c. Blooms from July until autumn.	
COREOPSIS, MIXED. (<i>Calliopsis</i>).....	5
A beautiful, showy, hardy annual, about two feet high, succeeding well in any soil. Produces a fine effect when grown in a mass. Blooms from June until September.	
COREOPSIS, DRUMMOND'S.....	5
A very showy, hardy annual with large yellow flowers; suitable for growing in masses as it continues in bloom all the season. Grows about eighteen inches high.	
COSMIDIUM, BURRIDGE'S.....	5
An elegant annual, growing about two feet high, with rich brilliantly colored flowers.	
CYPRUS VINE, SCARLET. (<i>Ipomea quamoclit</i>).....	5
A tender, climbing annual with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers. Before planting pour boiling water on the seeds for a few minutes. Sow in pots in the hot-house in March and remove the plants without disturbing the roots, to the open ground when the weather becomes warm.	
DATURA, WRIGHT'S.....	10
A beautiful half-hardy perennial growing from two to three feet in height, and producing very large flowers. The roots should be removed to the cellar in autumn.	
DELPHINIUM FORMOSA.....	5
A hardy perennial about two feet high, producing an abundance of exquisite blue and white flowers. Blooms the first season.	
ERYSIMUM PEROFFSKIANUM.....	5
A very showy, hardy annual about eighteen inches high—bearing spikes of deep orange-colored blossoms. Blooms from June to September.	
ESCHSCHOLTZIA.	
A very showy, hardy annual about one foot high, blooming from June until September. Produces a brilliant effect at a distance when grown in a mass.	
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, YELLOW.....	5
“ WHITE.....	5
“ MIXED.....	5

ETERNAL FLOWER, (*Helechrysum.*)

A hardy annual, very ornamental in the garden and very desirable for winter bouquets as they will retain their form and color for years if gathered and dried when first open.

ETERNAL FLOWER, DOUBLE YELLOW.....	10
“ “ “ WHITE.....	10
“ “ “ SCARLET....	10
“ “ “ PURPLE.....	10
“ “ “ MIXED.....	10

EVENING PRIMROSE.....	5
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A well-known showy perennial, one and a half feet high, blooming the first year from the seed.

FORGET-ME-NOT. (<i>Myosotis</i>).....	5
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A very pretty little hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork.

FOXGLOVE, MIXED. (<i>Digitalis</i>).....	5
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A hardy biennial growing three to four feet high and very ornamental in the garden or amongst shrubbery, as it produces tall spikes of blue, bell-shaped flowers.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.

A fine border plant growing about three feet. Hardy perennial.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE, WHITE.....	5
“ “ RED.....	5
“ “ MIXED.....	5

GILIA, MIXED.....	5
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Early and free-flowering hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot high and very desirable for planting in masses or detached patches.

GOURD ORNAMENTAL, MIXED.....	10
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A valuable and highly interesting class of climbing plants. Tender annuals.

GLOBE AMARANTH, (*Gomphrena.*)

A tender annual about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Start early in hot bed and transplant one foot apart in the border when the weather becomes warm.

GLOBE AMARANTH, PURPLE.....	5
“ “ WHITE	5
“ “ CRIMSON.....	5
“ “ VARIEGATED.....	5

GODETIA, MIXED.....	5
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Very attractive, hardy annuals of easy culture, about one foot high, flowering in July and August.

HAWKWEED, MIXED. (<i>Crepis</i>).....	5
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A class of attractive, hardy annuals, one foot high, of easy culture. Sow in early spring and thin plants eight inches apart.

HELIOTROPE, MIXED.....	10
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A well-known, half-hardy perennial, particularly prized on account of its delightful fragrance. It is well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Sow the seeds early in spring in pots or in the hot-house and transplant into the garden when the weather becomes warm.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.....	5
A showy and beautiful, hardy annual, eighteen inches high, blooming from June to September. Set eighteen inches apart.	
HOLLYHOCKS, DOUBLE MIXED.....	5
A great improvement on the old variety. Showy perennials four to six feet high, very effective amongst shrubbery.	
HONESTY. (<i>Lunaria</i>).....	5
A hardy biennial, two feet high, flowering the second year in May and June. The flowers are succeeded by singular, semi-transparent seed-vessels that are quite ornamental and may be kept for a long time.	
HYACINTH BEAN. (<i>Dolichos</i>).....	5
Tender, climbing annual from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers.	
HEARTSEASE OR PANSY.	
A well-known and universal favorite; properly a biennial but may be perpetuated by cuttings or by dividing the roots. It blooms early the first season and produces a profusion of brilliant flowers from early spring until winter. It will thrive well anywhere but prefers a moist, shady situation.	
HEARTSEASE, OR PANSY, KING OF THE BLACKS.....	20
“ “ “ BEAUTY OF ST. OSYTH, the darkest variety in cultivation.....	20
“ “ “ BLUE.....	20
“ “ “ YELLOW.....	20
“ “ “ PURPLE.....	20
“ “ “ WHITE.....	20
“ “ “ EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.....	15
“ “ “ FINE MIXED.....	5
ICE PLANT.....	5
A singular-looking, tender annual with thick, fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Start early in pots and transplant into light, sandy soil, in a warm situation.	
JACOBEEA, DOUBLE MIXED. (<i>Senecio</i>).....	10
A very gay-colored, showy class of hardy annuals, very effective for bedding. Grow about one foot high.	



LARKSPUR.

Very beautiful, showy annuals, produces dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart.

LARKSPUR, DWARF DOUBLE ROCKET, extra fine mixed.....	5
“ DOUBLE BRANCHING, “ “	5

LAVENDER.....	5
A shrubby plant, half-hardy. Delightful fragrance.	

LOBELIA.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants of great value to the flower garden; their delicate, drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little flowers render them exceedingly ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets.

LOBELIA ERINUS, BLUE.....	10
“ “ COMPACTA ALBA, WHITE.....	10
“ “ FINE MIXED VARIETIES.....	10

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING. (<i>Amaranthus candatus</i>).....	5
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A hardy annual, three to four feet high, with pendant spikes of blood-red flowers, which at a little distance look like streams of blood.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST. (<i>Nigella</i>).....	5
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A curious, hardy annual about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and singular flowers.

LUPINS, MIXED.....	5
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Showy, hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing tall spikes of attractive flowers.

MALOPE, MIXED.....	5
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Handsome, half-hardy annuals, about two feet high. Set eighteen inches apart. Well adapted to mixed borders.

MARVEL OF PERU, MIXED. (<i>Mirabilis</i>).....	5
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The old and well-known Four o'clock. A beautiful plant with flowers of various colors, making a fine summer hedge when set one foot apart. Grows two feet high. The roots may be preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

MARIGOLD.

Extremely showy, half-hardy annuals, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season, set one foot apart.

MARIGOLD, ORANGE AFRICAN.....	5
“ LEMON “	5
“ FRENCH DWARF, beautifully striped.....	5

MAURANDIA.

An elegant, half-hardy, climbing perennial, well adapted to the conservatory or trellis work in the garden. Start early in pots, transplant when the weather becomes warm. Flowers the first year from the seed and continues in bloom through the season.

MAURANDIA, BARCLAYANA, rich violet flowers.....	10
“ SCARLET.....	10
“ PURPLE.....	10
“ MIXED.....	10

MOORING BRIDE, MIXED. (<i>Scabiosa</i>).....	5
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A class of very pretty, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high—suitable for bedding or boquets.

MORNING GLORY. (SEE CONVULVULUS MAJOR).....	5
MIGNONETTE, SWEET..... per ounce 20 cts.....	5
A hardy annual, eight inches high. A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Thin to six inches apart.	
MIGNONETTE. (<i>Tree, Handsome foliage</i>),.....	10
MIMULUS CARDINALIS. (<i>Monkey Flower</i>).....	5
A hardy annual of the easiest culture, about nine inches high, producing a profusion of very pretty flowers. It is a perennial in the greenhouse and may be easily propagated by cuttings. Select a moist, rather shaded location.	
MUSK PLANT. (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>).....	10
Much esteemed for the strong musk odor of its leaves. It has a yellow bloom.	

NASTURTIIUM.

Hardy annuals, very ornamental and easily cultivated.

NASTURTIIUM, TALL MIXED.....	5
“ CRIMSON.....	5
“ NEW ORANGE.....	10
“ DWARF CRIMSON.....	10
“ “ SCARLET.....	10
“ KING THEODORE. (<i>new; flowers very dark</i>).....	10
“ “ OF TOM THUMBS. (<i>flowers brilliant Scarlet</i>).....	10
“ TOM THUMB YELLOW.....	10
“ CRYSTAL PALACE GEM, SULPHUR SPOTTED WITH MAROON.....	10



DWARF NASTURTIIUM.

NEMOPHILA.

Charming, hardy, low annnals, producing an abundance of extremely delicate and beautiful flowers. Very useful for bedding or for pot culture. Sow early in pots and transplant into a cool, rather moist situation.

NEMOPHILA, MIXED..... 5

NOLANA, MIXED..... 5

Very pretty, trailing hardy annuals, fine for rock work, hanging baskets, or for bedding. Select light, rich soil.

OATS ANIMATED..... 5

A very curious plant suitable for mixed borders. Hardy annuals. Two feet.

PANSY. (*See Heartsease*)..... 5

PASSION FLOWER, FINE MIXED..... 10

A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or will answer for the garden; flowering freely during the autumn.

PEAS.

Exceedingly useful, well known, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost; they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for trailing on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, &c.

PEAS, SWEET, MIXED, 6 ft..... 5

“ PAINTED LADY; 6 ft..... 5

“ PURPLE; 6 ft..... 5

“ SCARLET; 6 ft..... 5

“ WHITE; 6 ft..... 5

“ BLACK..... 5

“ EVERLASTING, FINE MIXED..... 5

“ “ ALBUS, WHITE; 5 ft..... 5

“ “ ROTUNDIFOLIUS, (*round leaved*), DULL SCARLET..... 5

PETUNIA.

Favorite, hardy annuals, succeeding well in any rich soil. For the brilliancy and variety of their colors, their abundance of flowers, and the long duration of their blooming period, they are indispensable in any garden, and are also, highly prized for growing in pots for the green house or sitting room.

PETUNIA, FINE MIXED..... 5

“ GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDA, MIXED..... 15

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all; their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequalled richness of color, render them of invaluable service in the general flower garden, and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Drummondii is scarcely to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we can strongly recommend it. Half-hardy annuals.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, saved from the finest varieties, MIXED.....	5
“ ALBA, PURE WHITE.....	10
“ “ OCULATA. PURE WHITE WITH PURPLE EYE.....	10
“ COCCINEA, PURE DEEP SCARLET.....	10
“ LARGE BLUE.....	10

*Phlox Drummondii.*

PINK.

Most beautiful, and highly prized half-hardy perennial, growing from one to two feet high. No garden is complete without them, as they keep up a brilliant display, almost the whole season. Start early in pots, and transplant six to ten inches apart.

PINK, CARNATION, DOUBLE MIXED. (<i>Dianthus</i>).....	10
“ HEDDEWIGH DOUBLE MIXED. Large flowers, three inches in diameter, of beautiful and rich colors, often finely marked and marbled.....	10
“ CLOVE.....	10
“ CHINESE MIXED.....	5
“ DOUBLE CHINESE MIXED.....	10

POLYANTHUS, MIXED. (<i>Primula</i>).....	10
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Showy and profuse flowering hardy perennials—about one foot high, blooming in April and May.

POPPY. (*Papaver*.)

Brilliant and showy, hardy annuals, about two feet high, fine for back ground or shrubbery.

POPPY, DOUBLE SCARLET.....	5
“ “ MIXED.....	5

PORTULACA.

Very popular, low growing, hardy annuals, making a most brilliant display in the garden, and very suitable for borders or edgings. Sow early, in warm light soil and thin plants to four inches.

PORTULACA, ALL COLORS MIXED.....	5
“ SCARLET	5
“ CRIMSON.....	5
“ WHITE.....	5
“ YELLOW.....	5
“ LARGE FLOWERED DOUBLE MIXED.....	25

QUAKING GRASS. (*Briza*).....

A very ornamental grass, very useful in boquets, and may be dried and kept a long time.

RHODANTHE.

A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower garden; its neat compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration; the flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable winter boquets. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. Half-hardy annuals.

RHODANTHE MANGLESII, a beautiful, small, erect branching plant, with numerous starry semi-double daisy-like blossoms of rich *rose* color, suffused with *white*, retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period; 1 ft..... 10

“ MACULATA, a very beautiful new variety, which differs from the foregoing in being taller and more robust; from one to two feet in height; the blossoms, also, are much larger, being on an average one and a half inch in diameter, fully expanded, of a bright *rose* or *violet purple*, with a bright *yellow* center surrounded by a conspicuous dark *crimson* ring. It forms a fine plant for pot culture, or for groups in the open border..... 1



Rhodanthe.

RICINUS, (*Castor Oil Bean*.)

Plants with very ornamental foliage and showy fruit, of stately growth and quite a tropical appearance. With other ornamental-leaved plants, they make a most attractive bed on the lawn, and are also desirable when grown as single specimens. Plant the seed in the open ground, in a dry situation, and as early as safe in the spring. The same soil and treatment that will give good early corn is just suitable for the Ricinus. In the latter part of the summer the splendid spikes, composed of the seed-vessels, will be gorgeous. Some of the varieties have spikes of a beautiful metallic green, others of a fine, almost transparent pink and scarlet, which seem to illuminate the grounds. There is no ornamental-leaved plant for out-door decoration for ordinary use equal to the Ricinus.



RICINUS.

KENDALL AND WHITNEY'S

RICINUS GIGANTEUS. Leaves of an immense size ; 12 ft.....	10
“ ALBIDUS. White fruited ; 8 ft.....	10
“ BARBONENSIS ARBOREUS. Beautiful large foliage ; 15 ft.....	10
“ SANGUINEUS. Scarlet fruited ; 10 ft.....	10

ROSE AFRICAN, MIXED.....	5
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A beautiful annual, of the easiest culture. Sporting in a thousand different varieties of scarlet, crimson, purple, pink, white and variegated, and continuing a long time in bloom.

ROSE CAMPION.....	5
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The Rose Campions are perfectly hardy, and very easily raised from seed. The flowers are produced on long stems, blooming freely throughout the season. Hardy perennials.

SALPIGLOSSIS, MIXED.....	10
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Very beautiful rich, half hardy annuals, one to two feet high. Start early in the hot bed and transplant to light, warm, rich soil. Blooms from July to September.

SCHIZANTHUS, MIXED.....	5
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Elegant tender annuals, one to one and one half feet high, blooming from August to October. Very pretty for pot culture.

SENSITIVE PLANT. (<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>).....	5
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A pretty, curious annual, being so sensitive that the leaves close together by the slightest touch.

SALVIA.

Very ornamental, half-hardy annuals two feet high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in hot bed and transplant two feet apart.

SALVIA, MIXED.....	10
“ COCCINEA. Splendid scarlet.....	10

STOCKS.

Half-hardy annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance. For early flowering, sow early in spring in pots or in the hot bed, and transplant one foot apart. Bloom from June until November.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS DOUBLE WHITE.....	10
“ “ “ PURPLE.....	10
“ “ “ SCARLET.....	10
“ “ “ MIXED.....	10

SUNFLOWER, DOUBLE. (<i>Helianthus</i>).....	10
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Well known showy plant ; remarkable for their rapid and stately growth and the large size and brilliancy of their flowers.

SWAN RIVER DAISY. (<i>Brachycome</i>).....	10
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Very pretty, free flowering, dwarf growing annuals well adapted to edgings, rustic baskets, or for pot culture.

SPHENOGYNE	5
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A very showy free flowering plant. Very effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.

SWEET ROCKET, MIXED.....	5
Fine early spring flowering plant, very fragrant, growing in any soil. About eighteen inches in height.	
SWEET SULTAN, MIXED. (<i>Centauria</i>).....	5
Showy, hardy annuals, one to two feet high, succeeding well in any soil.	
SWEET WILLIAMS, HUNTS PERFECTION.....	5
Well known, showy and beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June.	
SWEET CLOVER. (<i>Trifolium</i>).....	5
A half-hardy perennial much resembling the common red clover, and valuable for its fragrance.	
TASSEL FLOWER, SCARLET. (<i>Cacalia</i>)	5
A beautiful, half-hardy annual, with small tassel-like flowers, blooming profusely from July to October.	
THUNBERGIA, MIXED.....	10
Very ornamental, trailing half-hardy annuals, admirably adapted for trellises or rustic work or for the conservatory. Start early under glass.	
VENUS LOOKING-GLASS, MIXED.....	5
A very pretty hardy annual, succeeding well in any soil. Grows about one foot high, and is well adapted to borders or edges.	

VERBENA.

Well known and universally popular bedding plants, blooming all summer. May be treated as half-hardy annuals. Sow the seed early under glass and transplant one foot apart.

VERBENA, FINE MIXED....	10
“ HYBRIDA, splendid mixed.....	20
VIOLA ODORATA. (<i>Sweet Violet</i>).....	15
A charming little perennial, highly prized on account of its delicious fragrance. They succeed best in a shady, sheltered location.	
VISCARIA, MIXED OR “ROSE OF HEAVEN”	5
Very pretty, profuse flowering, half-hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds of mixed borders, and growing readily in any soil.	
WALLFLOWER, MIXED.....	5
Very fragrant and ornamental, half-hardy perennials, suitable for background and amongst shrubbery.	

XERANTHEMUM.

Very showy, free-flowering everlasting flowers, valuable for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.

XERANTHEMUM, DOUBLE WHITE.....	10
“ “ PURPLE.....	10

ZINNIA.

A most splendid class of hardy annuals, succeeding well in any soil and making a very brilliant show. Start early in pots or under glass and transplant one foot apart. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced until frost.

ZINNIA, ELEGANS.....	5
“ FINEST DOUBLE MIXED.....	10

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING BULBOUS ROOTS.

THE HYACINTH.

Its beauty, fragrance, easy culture and wonderful adaptation have justly merited for it the appellation of *Domestic Flower*. It is alike a favorite with the denizens of the city and the dwellers in the country, and is adapted for cultivation in pots and glasses, in the house or in beds, patches, edgings or ribbons in the open air. It grows freely in almost any medium capable of retaining moisture, and will generally produce fine spikes of bloom when grown in sand, moss or water; as when planted in the richest compost—we therefore recommend its use in the following:

Ancient relics and ornaments, such as vases, bowls, dishes, cornucopias, &c., of whatever size, shape, or form, from the small ornament that will hold a *Crocus* to that old and once familiar relic the large family punch-bowl capable of growing a dozen *Hyacinths*, &c.; these filled with moss and sand and planted with various bulbs, while they cherish a sweet remembrance of the past, their occupants full of fresh life and beauty enliven the dull days of winter, and with successional plantings may be made so many connecting links between the glorious autumn and the lovely spring.

Wire and rustic work also play their part; be the device a simple basket suspended in the conservatory, a pretty berlin flower-basket on the sitting-room table or window, or a flower stand terraced or flat, lined or not with zinc, and filled with moss, will grow bulbs to perfection.

Zinc, which can be readily formed into any device, may be made to occupy the whole front of a sitting-room window, and if filled with moss or sand according to taste or convenience, and planted with *Hyacinths*, *Crocuses*, *Snow-drops*, *Tulips*, *Polyanthus* and *Narcissus*, would in itself form a complete miniature winter flower garden.

The Dutch have another very interesting mode of culture: they take a flat dish, either crystal or porcelain, about the depth of a soup plate, and according to its size, place 3, 6, 9, or 12 strong, healthy bulbs in about half an inch of water. In a few days the roots begin to spread out horizontally, and so clasp each other that in the course of a few weeks they form a natural support for the group. The bulbs may or may not be covered with moss.

In whatever manner the *Hyacinth* may be grown, it unquestionably deserves everything that may be said in its favor.

TIME OF PLANTING.

Nature here is a good guide. Whenever the bulbs begin to throw out their roots, it is a sign that they want a medium to root in. Select such as show a disposition to start, for the first planting, say about the middle of September. Successive plantings may be made fortnightly until the first of January. Your first planting will then be in bloom about Christmas, and your last in May.

From the middle of October to the end of November is early enough for planting out of doors. By covering the ground with straw or stable manure to keep the frost out, they may be successfully planted as late as January.

After the early part of December, *Hyacinths* intended for glasses would flower better if first planted in pots, and when half grown turned out and the roots freed from the soil, which is easily done in tepid water, and afterwards grown in glasses as intended.

SOIL.

When the highest cultivation in pots is aimed at, the compost should be light and rich, such as may be formed of two-years-old, well decomposed cow-dung, and two parts sandy loam, obtained from decayed tuft, such may be procured from the side of a highway. If cow dung is not to be had, then use instead rather more than one part of sweet decayed tree leaves. If the loam be not light and sandy, add nearly one part of silver sand, or other pure sand rather gritty. It is advisable that these should be aerated under a shed for some time before using. If the compost is much richer, the bulbs are apt to be injured by mould and disease. For a bed of first-rate kind out of doors, remove the natural soil, if at all adhesive, to the depth of at least one foot; dig the bottom well, incorporating a little leaf-mould, fill up eight inches with such compost as the above, and when settled, arranged the bulbs eight inches apart; place a handful of silver sand around each, and then cover four inches. For a mere flower-garden display, trench the bed eighteen inches deep, adding rotten leaf-mould, or very rotten hot-bed dung and some sand, according to the consistence of the soil and plant as above.

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH IN MOSS.

If the ornament used be without means of drainage, cleanse the moss from impurities and place it loosely in the vessel, on which plant the hyacinths and other bulbs, covering them with the greenest of the moss, and then moisten the whole—which must be repeated at least two or three times a week, according to the temperature of the room. If a flower-pot be used, place at the bottom a piece of pot-herd and treat as above, except that the moss need not be cleansed, and water may be given more freely. For the sake of appearance, occasionally change the moss which covers the bulbs.

CULTURE OF HYACINTH IN SAND.

Take a china bowl, glass dish, vase, or in fact anything of an ornamental character, capable of containing moisture, fill it with silver sand in the shape of pyramids. In the center, plant a hyacinth, and at equal distance round the sides three or more, according to the size of the vessel, filling up the spaces between with Crocus, Snow-drops, Dwarf Tulips, Jonquils, or a mixture of all. In planting, the bulbs should be carefully pushed into the sands, allowing the top alone to be seen. The vessel should then be immersed in a bucket of water for about five minutes, in order to fit the bulbs in their position. The bath must be repeated once a week, or oftener if required, for on no account should the sand be allowed to get dry. Place it in the dark for a fortnight, and afterwards in any cool, WELL-LIGHTED airy room.

CULTURE OF HYACINTH IN GLASSES.

Of all the plants with which we are acquainted, the hyacinth is the most suitable for this elegant, though somewhat unnatural system of culture; and here we would just remark that failure may be more generally traced to mistaken kindness than to neglect. Its roots, like those of other plants, shun the light with instinctive care; therefore, dark-colored glass should be selected. *Never use spring water if you can get clear rain water.* Place the bulbs in the glasses and fill with rain water so that it barely touches the bottom of the bulbs, and set them in a dark, cool, dry cellar or closet. When the bulbs rests in the water at once, there is slight danger of mouldiness ensuing. Examine them occasionally, and remove gently any scales that may be decaying, but be very careful not to injure the young roots. When the glasses are moderately filled with roots, which will be the case in three or four weeks, remove them to where the plants will receive moderate light; and as soon as the plants assume a healthy, green color, to the lightest possible situation, and where they can have abundance of fresh air. A close, heated atmosphere is very unfavorable to the development of handsome spikes of bloom. When in actual growth, keep them as near the glass as convenient, and turn them occasionally to prevent long, weakly, ill-shaped stems; the water should be changed at least every three weeks, using pure rain water, of about the same temperature as

the bulbs may be grown in. The flowers will receive a check if you do not attend to this. A small piece of charcoal will keep the water sweet longer. The bulbs may be set in a tray of soil or moss until the roots are two inches long; where much is done in this way, and glasses are deemed more ornamental than pots, the general collection may be grown in small pots as above and at any period, even when in full bloom, they may be transferred from the pot to the glasses; all that is necessary is to procure a pail of water warmed to about 60° , turn the plant out of the pot, place the ball in the water, and gently wash away the soil, the roots may then be easily placed in the glass in water, holding a little manure clear in suspension.

When the roots have nearly reached the bottom of the glass, they sometimes collect at the extremity of each a pellicle or covering of mucous matters. This soon stops up the mouth of the roots, by which the food of the plant is conveyed to the leaves. To prevent this the roots should be drawn carefully out of the glasses, and a wide vessel should be placed handy filled with clean water. In this immerse the roots of the bulbs, and draw the mass carefully through the hand, pressing them gently. Do this two or three times, until the roots are white and clean. Whilst one person is doing this, let another be washing out the glass, and wiping it quite clean and dry. Then gradually work the clean washed roots into the glass, before putting in any water. To get them in when numerous it will be found necessary to twist them around until they reach their old quarters, and the bulbs rest upon the neck of the glass; then fill the glass with clear rain or soft water, and replace it in the window. Once washing will generally be sufficient. After this no more care will be necessary, excepting occasionally changing the water.

For giving vigor to the plants, and color to the flowers, we know of no better means than to dissolve in a quart of rain water an ounce of guano, and to pour one teaspoonful of that into each bottle once a fortnight after the flowers begin to appear. For style and utility we would recommend glasses of Tye's pattern.

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH IN POTS.

For securing successional blooms, and for using the Hyacinth for various styles of decoration, this is by far the most important way of cultivation and developing its beauties. At any stage of growth the plants can be removed from their pots and arranged at pleasure, either in flower baskets, vases, or any of the numerous contrivances already suggested. To cultivate the Hyacinth successfully in pots, a free porous soil is indispensable. The compost described under the head of "soils" is considered the most desirable. The size of the pots must be regulated by the accommodation and requirements of the cultivator: for one bulb a four inch pot will grow the Hyacinth well, but one five or five and a half inches will do better; for three bulbs a six or seven-inch pot will be sufficient, (and here we would remark Hyacinths cultivated in groups are much more effective than grown single).

At the bottom of the pot place over the hole a piece of potsher and some charcoal, and on this some rough pieces of tufty loam to insure good drainage, then fill the pots with the prepared soil to within an inch of the top, place the bulb in the center, or, if three at equal distance apart, pressing them well into the soil, and filling up, leaving only the crown of the bulbs uncovered; moderately water and place them on a dry, level bottom of coal-ashes in an open place, and covered over, to the depth of from six to eight inches above the bulbs, with decayed leaves, sand, or old tan bark, leaving it rather higher in the center than at the sides, so as to throw off heavy rains; or a few boards, will be useful for the same purpose, as the soil in the pots will absorb as much moisture from the ground as the bulbs require. If placed in such a bed from the beginning of September to the middle of October the bulbs will have a temperature ranging from 50° to 55° , which in soil not over-wet, will promote a healthy vegetation. In from eight to ten weeks the pots will be getting crammed with roots, and before that time it is vain to attempt to force them to produce good flower-stems. The bulbs have been gradually deprived of their moisture the previous summer and now they must be as gradually supplied with thorough healthy roots to secure a healthy flower-stem early in the season. When wanted in full bloom by Christmas and the New Year, those pots full of roots and showing the flower-truss through the incipient leaves should be selected, place at first in a shady part of a green-house, so that the blanched

foliage may not be hurt, and in a few days removed to a forcing-pit where a mild bottom heat can be given to the plunged pots of from 70° to 75° , and a top heat of from 60° to 65° . Here the plants must be gently shaded until the leaves become quite green. The pots, though plunged, should be set upon slates, boards or anything that will prevent the roots from entering the plunging-medium, whether tan, leaves, &c., &c. The extra bottom heat is a great means of success at this early period. Until moved from the bed, very little watering will be needed. The flower-truss is apt to close, the stem not growing long enough at this early period to let the florets expand; an empty flower-pot placed on the top of the other will tend to remedy this; we prefer, however funnels of paper, say eight inches in length, placed over the pot, if after this, the flower-stem should still be too dumpy, give a few degrees more top heat for a few days. Whenever the stem shows the least sign of being too much drawn, so as to leave an excess of room between the individual flowers, gradually lower the temperature in which the plants are placed, when the flower stem and leaves are all that could be desired, and the flowers are approaching the opening, raise the pots out of the plunging-medium, and even keep cooler by more air; now the bulbs will require a free supply of water. After the pots have stood on the surface of the bed for a few days, remove them to the green-house or sitting-room; manure-waterings and a rich top dressing will generally keep them in longer luxuriance. To have blooms in February and onwards, little of this extra care is necessary; the chief extra treatment required may be the paper funnel. When the pots are brought from the beds or the cellar, keep shaded until the leaves get green, and then place them on the green-house shelf, or parlor window; in all cases, healthy rooting must precede fine blooming. In the case of those of our readers who have no means of covering up their pots in a bed, or even in a cellar in which to place them without covering, the bulbs may be grown in any sitting or dining-room in the same way, requiring only that a damp atmosphere should be kept about them; and as light is not wanted until they are progressing freely; the bulbs when potted will do well in the bottom of a cupboard; if set in damp moss or anything of that kind, and a small portion of the same sprinkled over them; they dislike at first the dry air of a sitting-room; if the floor of the cupboard is sprinkled frequently, that will be sufficient; great success depends generally on trifles, and to keep a damp atmosphere about the bulbs at first is far better than deluging the pots with water.

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH IN BEDS.

The aspect most advantageous must be open, airy, and at the same time well sheltered from northerly and easterly winds. The plants should have the benefit of the sunshine during the whole day, at least until the time of flowering, when they will remain in flower much longer if shaded from the noonday sun.

For a bed of the new and choicer varieties, the bed should be prepared as directed under the head of Soil; but for the more common varieties any well drained garden soil is easily rendered suitable for the growth of the Hyacinth. If the soil is of a strong adhesive nature, add two inches of sharp sand, and as much well decayed manure, then dig the soil two feet deep with a steel fork, taking care nicely to mix the sand manure with the soil as the work proceeds. Friable loamy soil will require merely a liberal dressing of manure and deep digging; and it will be found that the Hyacinth will produce equally fine spikes of blossom grown in soil prepared thus, as when planted in more extensive compost.

The season for planting Hyacinths in beds, in the open air, is from September onwards. Select a dry day for putting in the bulbs; and if the same can be chosen for the preparation of the soil, it will be in much better condition for the growth of the plant than if worked when wet. Plant in lines, eight inches by ten inches apart, which will afford space between the plants when up, to work a hoe for the destruction of weeds and keeping the surface friable, to prevent the escape of moisture in dry weather. The crowns of the bulbs should be four inches under the surface of the soil; and lest a severe winter should occur, it is well to cover the bed with a few inches of leaves, straw, or any light substance, to exclude frost. This should be removed, however, when the plants begin to grow through it.

TREATMENT AFTER FLOWERING.

Bulbs in glasses should be transferred to sandy loam and leaf mould, and watered freely as long as the leaves remain green; the bulbs, however, will have been so exhausted from living and flowering upon their stored up supplies as to want several seasons' growth in soil before they are fit to be forced or grown again in water.

Those grown early in pots must have the leaves as carefully kept from frost as the flower stems were secured previously. The main late crops will need only the protection of an evergreen branch out of doors. When the leaves begin to turn yellow, the bulbs will absorb as much moisture from the ground on which they stand as is needful. When those in beds begin to turn yellow, stay watering, soon raise the bulbs carefully and lay them down in rows, covering the roots with two or three inches of soil that the fibers may die gradually while the bulbs get a good deal of sun. In ten days the bulbs may be removed to a shed, and in eight days more, cleaned and stored away in a dry place in bags, drawers, or dry sand, until planting time in the Autumn.

TULIPS.

For the ornamentation of the conservatory and sitting-room during the winter and spring months, the Tulip stands unrivaled, both as regards its rich and diversified colors, easy culture and accommodating habits. Like the Hyacinth, it will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and under almost any circumstances, so that its claim to universal cultivation is equal to the Hyacinth, Polyanthus, Narcissus and Crocus.

For the decoration of the Spring garden it is as indispensable as the Geranium and Verbena is for the Summer and Autumn flower-garden; planted in beds or grouped in large or small masses in the borders, the brilliancy of the display is unsurpassed by any of the numerous bedding plants which bloom between June and October.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

Those who have not yet cultivated to any extent the varieties of Early Single Tulips, can form no just idea of their beauty, either as regards the flowers, the brilliancy of the colors, or their splendid markings; they must not be confounded with the common Tulip to be seen in most gardens; when planted three in a five-inch, or five in a seven-inch pot, the effect is beautiful, but when a bed is planted with the colors well assorted, the effect surpasses even the expectations of the most sanguine.

Culture in pots, moss, sand and water, same in every respect as recommended for the Hyacinth.

Culture out of doors precisely that of the Hyacinth, except that the bulbs should be planted four to six inches apart when a very fine display is wanted, but many plant them six to eight inches apart. The crown of the bulb should be three to four inches under the surface, and should be protected during severe weather by branches of evergreen, or a covering of straw or leaves about three inches thick.

Time of planting same as the Hyacinth.

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

These succeed well in pots and are very attractive, but with the exception of a few we prefer seeing them in the flower garden, where their brilliant colors and massive flowers look truly grand.

Culture in sand, moss or water, same as the Hyacinth.

Culture out of doors, just what we have recommended for the Hyacinth, except that the roots should be planted six or eight inches from each other, but the Duc Van Thol four inches. Time of planting same as Hyacinth.

All the varieties in this section are effective in the open ground, therefore we have not divided them as in other cases.

CROCUS.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN FLOWER BORDERS OR BEDS.

Plant in the open ground in October, November, or as early in December as circumstances will permit, preferring deep, light, rich, sandy soil; but the *Crocus* will thrive in any ordinary soil or situation. In planting, the bulbs should be covered from two to three inches with fine mould; and not more than two inches apart. For edgings, borders and beds, the *Crocus* is also exceedingly useful; and where planted in lines along the margin of walks, or in clumps of 3, 6, 12 or more bulbs each, and allowed to remain in the ground for several years, the effect of the immense masses of flowers which they produce is all that can be desired. A very effective display in a flower garden in March, may be produced by each bed having a broad edging of *Crocus*, the colors being nicely arranged and contrasted. This may be secured without interfering with either the Spring or Summer occupants; for the bulbs may be planted close to the outside of the bed, where they will scarcely be in the way, either in digging or in planting. A splendid effect may be produced by scattering the bulbs broad-cast upon lawns and planting under the turf wherever they fall. In this way the lawns will be gay with their showy blossoms, as soon as the snow is off in Spring. Unless the bulbs become too numerous and the leaves spread over more space than it may be desirable to have covered with them, they should not be disturbed, as they bloom more profusely when well established. Care must be exercised, however, to protect the bulbs from mice, as they are exceedingly partial to them especially in Winter.

CULTURE OF THE CROCUS IN POTS, VASES, BASKETS, &c.

For blooming in-doors, either in pots or in any of the various contrivances which are used instead of pots, strong bulbs of the seeding varieties should be selected, planting them in succession, commencing as early in Autumn as they can be procured. For pot culture use good rich sandy soil, and secure perfect drainage; a liberal supply of water being necessary during the blooming season; therefore any defect in the drainage would cause the soil to become sodden. Planted in china bowls, saucers, etc., filled with moss or sand, drainage is unnecessary, but on no account should the moss or sand ever be allowed to get dry. Treatment same as recommended for *Hyacinths* in sand or moss.

CULTURE IN GLASS.

This is a very pretty and simple mode of culture. Treat them in the same manner as recommended for *Hyacinths*, and use only large, strong bulbs. The *Crocus* glass of Tye's pattern is particularly recommended for their culture.

SNOWDROPS.

The earliest and most elegant of Spring-flowering bulbs, their pretty little snow-white blossoms, drooping habit, and close compact growth, render them admirably adapted for planting close to the margins of borders or beds, where, if allowed to remain undisturbed, will annually produce a very pretty effect before *Crocus* comes into bloom. They may also be grown in sand, moss or water.

OXALIS.

A genus of very pretty plants for pot culture, producing their bright colored flowers in the greatest profusion; which form a fine contrast to their dark green foliage. They should be potted in light, porous soil, in September and October.

HARDY BULBS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

HYACINTHS—Double and single.

TULIPS— “ “ “

LILLIES—Various kinds and colors.

JONQUILS—Double and single.

NARCISSUS—Very fragrant and ornamental.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—Fragrant and beautiful.

CROWN IMPERIALS—Red and Yellow.

SNOW DROP—Double and single.

CROCUS—Named sorts also mixed.

OXALIS.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

GLADIOLUS—Various kinds and colors, from \$1.00 to 12.00 pr doz.

LILLIES— “ “ “ “ 1.50 to 24.00 “

DOUBLE TUBEROSE—per doz., \$1.50. Each 15 cts.

DAHLIA—Choice named, \$3.00 per doz.

“ —Mixed Varieties, \$1.50 per doz.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY TO HORTICULTURISTS, AGRICULTURISTS
AND WOOL GROWERS.

Jaques's Sapo Tabacum

Or, Tobacco Soap.

Patented, 1866.

Per lb., 50 cts.

A universal remedy for the pests of Gardens, Nurseries, &c. The most convenient, potent, and cheapest specific for the destruction of Aphides, Red Spiders, Thrip, Rose Bugs, Slugs and all Insects infesting plants; also, an efficient specific for the destruction of Ticks and parasitic Vermine on Sheep and other domesticated Animals, obnoxious Insects in Houses, Stables, &c.

ENDORSED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
And the Society's MEDAL awarded to GEORGE JAKUES, BOSTON.

DIRECTIONS.

Cut the Soap in small pieces, or slice it.

For Soft-Wooded, or Herbaceous Plants.—Dissolve one pound of the Tobacco Soap in a gallon of boiling water; then add to it seven gallons of clean cold water; mix thoroughly, and it is ready for use. Apply this solution with a garden syringe, and be careful that every part of the plant is wet with it. Morning and evening are the best times to apply it.

For Slugs and Wood Lice.—The ground should be watered night and morning with a solution, same as for Herbaceous plants.

For Hard-Wooded Plants, Roses, etc., infested with Red Spiders, Thrip, or Bugs.—Dissolve and apply as above, except that the solution should be made stronger, by adding five gallons of water to the dissolved pound of soap.

For Vermin on Animals. Dissolve one pound of the Tobacco Soap in a gallon of boiling water; add to it three gallons of cold water; mix thoroughly, and apply it with a sponge.

For Ticks on Sheep.—Dissolve one pound of the Tobacco Soap in a gallon of boiling water, and add to it six gallons of cold water, and dip as usual.

Notice.—The above directions are not imperative. The person applying the Soap must use his judgment as to its strength, according to circumstances.

This invaluable soap is manufactured in pound bars, for retail trade, and in suitable packages, at less cost, for large consumers.

Whale Oil Soap,

*The best and cheapest Composition for the Destruction of Insects on
Roses, Trees, Plants, Grape Vines, &c.*

DIRECTIONS.

Dissolve one pound of Soap in about one quart of boiling water; strain it through a fine sieve; then add to it six gallons of clean cold water, mix thoroughly, and it is ready for use. Apply this solution with a garden syringe, and be careful that every part of the leaves is well saturated. Morning and evening are the best times to apply it.

Whale Oil Soap forms the best wash for the trunks and branches of Fruit Trees. For this purpose, dilute it only to the consistency of thin paint, and lay it on with a brush. It destroys all insects and mosses which infest the bark, promotes the growth of the trees, and gives them a smooth and healthy appearance.

Per Box, 30 cents.

CUBA BAST,

For Budding, Tying Plants, Vines and Vegetables. Per lb., 75c.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

The whole of the seeds enumerated in the following list have been selected with the greatest care from the most reliable sources, both in this country and Europe.

Our seed is invariably tested, and nothing is sent out but what we know will germinate and prove true to name and description. We have endeavored to choose only the best varieties, and such as will give universal satisfaction; but all other known varieties can be supplied when required.

ASPARAGUS.

Sow early in April, thinly, in rows, one inch deep and two feet apart. The next season plant in drills, two inches deep and two feet apart, spreading the roots well out, in ground thoroughly manured and trenched, at least two feet deep. The seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing.

	Oz.	Lb.
Large Purple-Top or Giant	10c.	1.00
Conover's Colossal ,.....	20c.	2.00
Giant Asparagus Roots ,—1 and 2 years.....per 100,	75c.	1.00
Conover's Colossal ,.....	“	2.00

BEET.

The Beet, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated, even in the smallest gardens, and is used as an esculent in all stages of its growth.

Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil, which has been well manured during the previous season; and, if this cannot be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged up in Autumn.

For an early supply, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the rows, and keep the

ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken up and stored in soil not over dry. To preserve Beets during the Winter, bury them in long narrow trenches, mixed with sand, below the reach of frost, or cover them with light sand or light earth, in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt; for, if they once become shriveled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the roots, or cut off any large fibers, as this would cause bleeding, which greatly injures the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards. One ounce will sow a drill of fifty feet in length—four to six pounds are required for an acre.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Flat Bassano. —This variety, originally from Italy, is chiefly valued for its early maturity, coming into use a week or ten days sooner than any other sort. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color; leaves very small, light green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the Winter, unless sown quite late.....	5c.	15c.	\$1.25
Early Blood Turnip. —The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small.....	5c.	10c.	1.00
Dewing's Turnip. —A good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground. Good for spring and summer use.....	5c.	15c.	1.00
Dark Red Egyptian. —A new, early and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender, and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; this variety will, without doubt prove a most valuable acquisition.....	10c.	20c.	2.00
Smooth Long Dark Blood. —This is a long, smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots, color, dark blood red; top small, dark red and upright growth; keeps well.....	5c.	10c.	1.00
<i>Varieties grown for Feeding Stock. (Sow in April or May—4 to 6 pounds per acre.)</i>			
	1-2lb.	lb.	
White Sugar Beet. —Attains a large size, and is extensively grown for feeding.....	30c.	50c.	
Improved American Sugar. —A long white variety, very sweet.....	50c.	90c.	
Long Red Mangle Wurzel. —This variety is more generally grown for agricultural purposes than any other, producing roots of large size and excellent quality.....	30c.	50c.	
Norbiton Giant Mangle Wurzel. —Extra fine Long Red, very large	40c.	70c.	
Yellow Globe Mangle Wurzel. —Roots of large size and globular form; very productive.....	30c.	50c.	

ENGLISH BEANS.

These varieties are not much grown in this country, though highly esteemed in Europe, where they are grown on an extensive scale.

Plant as early in spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of Beans.

	Per qt.	Bush.
Early Mazagan. —This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds to each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows.....	40c.	\$7.00
Broad Windsor. —A superior sort, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally—some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling—yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time.....	40c.	7.00

BEANS, (Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.)

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues *Bush*, *Band*, *Snap*, *String*, or *French* Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties.

	Per qt.	Bush.
Early China. —Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish red.....	25c.	\$5.00
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. —Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye	25c.	5.00
Early Valentine. —Early, productive, tender, succulent, and of excellent flavor; continues longer in the green state than most of the varieties.....	25c.	5.00
Earyl Mohawk. —This variety is the most suitable for northern latitudes, as it is less susceptible of injury from cold than most of the others; very productive and of good quality.....	25c.	6.00
Black Wax. —The pods when ripe are of a waxy yellow, transparent, very tender and delicious; an excellent variety,....	40c.	8.00
White Marrowfat. —Extensively grown for sale in the dry state.....	20c.	4.00
Improved White Pea. —For field culture.....	20c.	5.00

BEANS—POLE or RUNNING.

These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans; they succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to the variety, from three to four feet apart; from five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about two inches deep.

	Per qt.	Bush.
Large Lima. —This is esteemed the best of all pole beans. Late,	50c.	\$14.00
Small Lima, or Sieva. —The beans, in their green or ripe state, are similar to the Lima, and are nearly as delicate and rich flavored. It is from two to three weeks earlier.....	45c.	12.00
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. —A popular variety for private use; equally serviceable in the green state or when shelled.....	30c.	7.00
Indian Chief, or Wax. —One of the best varieties either for snaps or shelled; remarkable for its fine, tender, and richly-colored pods; very productive.....	40c.	9.00
Red Cranberry. —This is one of the oldest and most familiar of garden beans; excellent as a string or snap bean.....	30c.	7.00
White Cranberry. —Seeds white, very tender and rich flavored	35c.	7.00
Scarlet Runner. —A great favorite in European gardens, both as an ornamental plant, and a useful vegetable. It grows to the height of ten feet, producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October.....	40c.	8.00
White Runner. —A variety of the Scarlet Runner. As a shell-bean, either green or white, they are considered superior to the scarlet, and often seen in our markets under the name of Lima..	40c.	8.00

BORECOLE, or KALE.

“Borecole,” “Kale,” or “Green Kale,” are general terms applied to the class of Cabbage which does not head, but is used as an esculent in their open growth. When used the crown or the center of the plant is cut off so as to include, the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Green Curled Scotch. —The kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the savoys, is improved by a moderate frost. The stem rises about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves.....	5c.	15c.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli is nearly allied to the Cauliflower, and may be regarded as a variation of that delicious vegetable. It is hardy and surer to head, but inferior in flavor.

Early Purple Cape. —This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor.....	5c.	50c.
White Cape. —A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the Spring. The heads, when perfected, are large, white, and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called “Cauliflower Broccoli,”.....	5c.	50c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean.

Per pkt. Oz.

Improved Dwarf.—A new variety of excellent quality..... 5c. 25c.

CABBAGE.



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, universally cultivated. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early sorts are sometimes sown early in autumn, and protected in cold frames through the Winter, and transplanted early in Spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the Spring, in hot-beds, or later in the open ground. Eighteen inches by two feet apart is the common distance.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart, each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. If they come up too thick pick them out into beds four or six inches apart, which will

cause them to grow low and stocky. Treated in this manner the plants will form lateral roots; and they can be removed, with the earth attached in a moist day, without checking their growth. When the weather is hot and dry the roots of the plants may be dipped in a puddle of loam and water, and transplanted just at evening, giving each plant a gill of water at the root.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper, as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Wyman. —One of the best and most profitable Early Market Cabbage grows.....	10c.	1.00
Jersey Wakefield. —The best of the early varieties.....	10c.	50c.
Fottler's Improved Brunswick. —This is without exception, the best Early Drumhead variety in the market, and is almost universally used by the Boston market gardeners to succeed the Early Wyman, also for a late crop. Every plant produces a good firm and solid head, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. The quality is excellent.....	10c.	1.00
Early York. —A well-known favorite variety.....	5c.	20c.
Large Early York. —Larger and later than the preceding.....	5c.	20c.
Early Ox-heart. —A favorite market variety.....	5c.	20c.
Early Winningstadt. —An excellent sort; heads of large size....	5c.	30c.
Large Late Drumhead. —Grows to a large size, with round compact heads.....	5c.	20c.
Premium Flat Dutch. —A popular and much esteemed variety	5c.	30c.
Stone Mason. —An improved variety of the Mason Drumhead, of sweet and tender quality.....	5c.	40c.
Stone Mason Improved. —Very fine.....		50c.
Red Dutch. —Used almost exclusively for pickling.....	5c.	30c.
Marblehead Mammoth. —The largest of all Cabbage; heads have been grown weighing sixty pounds.....	10c.	50c.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead. —The largest heading sort, of excellent flavor.....	5c.	30c.
Green Globe. —Smaller than the above, heads quickly, of good quality.....	5c.	30c.

CARROT.

The Carrot, like all other root crops delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. For early crops sow in Spring, as soon as the ground is in fair working order; for later crops they may be sown any time until the middle of June; sow in rows about fifteen inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Early French Forcing. —The earliest variety; valuable for forcing; root small, and of fine flavor.....	15c.	\$1.50
Early Horn. —A very early variety, and as a table carrot is much esteemed on account of the smallness of its heart, and tenderness of its fibres.....	15c.	1.25
Long Orange. —A standard field variety, most desirable for stock, and good for table.....	10c.	\$1.00
Large White Belgian. —A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground; lower part of the root white, that above ground green.....	10c.	\$1.00
Orange Intermediate. —Size medium; skin bright orange-red; flesh orange-yellow; well flavored, and, while young, excellent for the table.....	15c.	\$1.25
Altringham. —Root smaller than the orange: color, bright orange red, neck small and conical, rising one or two inches above the surface of the soil; mild and well-flavored.....	10c.	\$1.00

CAULIFLOWER.



Cauliflower.

Any soil that will grow early cabbages will grow cauliflower, as their requirements are almost similar; but as the product is more valuable, extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well paid.

The seeds may be sown in the hot-bed in March or April, and transplant to open ground about the middle of May.

	Per Pkt.	Oz.
Early Dwarf Erfurt. —The earliest variety; large compact heads of fine quality.....	10c.	\$1.00
Early Paris. —A well known excellent variety, one of the earliest, 10c.		1.00
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. —A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habits, with a firm white head, stands dry weather; can be specially recommended.....	10c.	\$1.00

CELERY.

Celery is a hardy biennial, the stalks of which, when cultivated and properly blanched are sweet, mild and crispy, being very palatable in a raw state.

CULTURE.—For the first crop sow in February, in gentle heat. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould: and for the main crop early in April, on a warm, sheltered border, and water carefully. The plants raised in heat, as soon as they appear, must be kept near the glass, admitting air on every favorable opportunity. The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling. For transplanting prepare a bed of thorough-rotted manure, three inches deep, covering it to the depth of another inch with light, sandy soil, or leaf mould mixed with sand. Prick the plants out on this at about three inches apart, water freely, and until the plants get hold of the soil shade them from bright sunshine. The plants raised from the sowing made in the open border will only require to be shaded after transplanting, by hooping and shading the beds, which will protect them from the direct rays of the sun until they become established. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened, and fit for planting out by the middle of May. The later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades deep and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between the trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants; four feet is the usual space allowed. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and this again with two or three inches of soil, with which it should be well mixed and slightly trodden down and leveled, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, carefully divesting them of embryo suckers, which may have made their appearance, and keeping them well supplied with water. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soiling, and in the case of the early plants this should be applied about a month before they are wanted for use, and in all cases before there is any danger of frost. Some gardeners prefer planting upon the surface instead of in trenches. When this plan is adopted the soil should be very rich and deep, and the plants placed in rows three feet apart, and from six to eight inches apart in rows, according to the size of the variety. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them; and in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture.

	Per Pkt.	Oz.
White Solid. —This variety is commonly grown; clear white, solid,		
crisp,.....	5c.	30c.

Seymour's Superb White.—This is esteemed one of the best in cultivation. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp, and perfectly solid,..... 5c. 35c.

Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White.—A very dwarf late white, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp and juicy; will keep in perfection longer than any other, and is highly spoken of by all who have tried it,..... 5c. 30c.

Sandringham White.—A new and excellent variety; one of the best of the white variety. It is larger than the "Incomparable White," but is not of coarse growth, and is very solid, crisp and juicy 10c. \$1.00

Boston Market.—A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by Boston Market Gardeners, and surpasses any other for excellent qualities,..... 5c. 50c.

White Italian Dwarf Celery.—One of the best varieties for general cultivation, growing stout, crisp, and of a fine flavor,..... 5c. 30c.

Celery Seed.—For flavoring soups, &c. Per oz., 10c. Per lb., \$1.00

CHERVIL.

An annual, the leaves of which have a pleasant aromatic taste, and while young and tender are employed for flavoring soups and salads. 5c. Oz.

CULTURE.—The ground should be dry, deep, well-pulverized and richly manured. Sow in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of half an inch with fine soil.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted.—Used to mix with, or as a substitute for coffee. Per ox. Lb. 15c. \$1.50
Cultivation same as the carrot,.....

CORN.



Crosby's Early Sweet Corn.

The varieties of Sweet Corn may be either sown in rows four and-a-half feet apart, the seeds planted at about eight inches in the rows, or planted in hills at distances of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown, or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. The taller the variety or richer the soil, the greater should be the distance apart. Plant in May, and, for a succession, every two weeks until July; which will bring it in for use from early Summer until the occurrence of hard frosts.

	Per. Qt.	Bush.
Adams's Early. —Much grown for early use and the market: very early,.....	20c.	
Crosby's Early. —An excellent early variety, a favorite in the Boston Market,.....	20c.	\$4.00
Darling's Early Sugar. —One of the best varieties for early use, tender and sweet,.....	20c.	4.50
Early Eight-Rowed Sweet. —A fine early variety, with long ears, tender and well flavored,.....	20c.	5.00
Stowell's Evergreen. —A late variety of excellent quality, remaining longer in the green state than any other kind,.....	20c.	5.00
Burr's Mammoth. —A late variety, and one of the largest; productive and fine flavored,.....	20c.	5.00
Tuscarora. —This is a large variety, with large, flour-white kernels, a little indented; eight-rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state,.....	20c.	5.00

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

A well-known pungent salad. Requires to be sown thickly and covered very slightly. Sow at frequent intervals to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Extra Curled. —Very fine; may be cut two or three times,.....	10c.	75c.

CORN SALAD.

A favorite salad plant in Europe, and very hardy. Sown in August and protected with a few leaves during the winter, it can be gathered in the spring very early. Sown in April, it is soon in use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach.

	Oz.	Lb.
Corn Salad.	15c.	\$1.25

CUCUMBER.

The Cucumber is a tender annual, and therefore should not be planted or set out in the open air until there is a prospect of continued warm and pleasant weather; as, when planted early, not only are the seeds liable to decay in the ground, but the young plants are frequently cut by frosts. Extreme wet or dry soil should equally be avoided. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. The hills should be four or five feet a part in each direction. Plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each, cover half an inch deep, and press the earth smoothly with the back of the hoe. When all danger from bugs or worms is past, leave but three or four of the strongest plants in a hill. We do not advise planting in the open ground till the latter part of May. From a pound to a pound and-a-half of seed to the acre is sufficient.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Russian. —A good, very clear, garden variety. Very productive; good for cutting up, and for pickles,.....	5c.	20c.

- Early Frame.**—An early, standard variety; medium size; good flavor,..... 5c. 12c.
- Early White Spine.**—Superior for table use, very productive, medium size, straight, well formed; good for pickles,..... 5c. 12c.
- Early Green Cluster.**—Grows in clusters, early, productive,..... 5c. 12c.
- Long Green.**—Crisp, tender, and good flavor, hardy and productive. Makes a good pickle,..... 5c. 12c.
- Long Green Turkey.**—One of the longest varieties, growing to a foot and a half or more in length; dark green and very solid, producing but few seeds. A very fine and productive Cucumber,..... 5c. 15c.
- West-India Gherkins.**—Used only for pickles,..... 5c. 30c.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant is a native of Africa. It is a tender annual, with an erect, branching stem and oblong, bluish green powdered leaves. The fruit is used both boiled and stewed in sauces like the tomato; or cut in slices half an inch thick, press out juice and parboil; fry the slices in butter, and season with pepper and salt; or slices may be broiled as steaks or chops; its use is increasing. Sow seed in March or April, in hot-bed, or in flower pots, or boxes in the house, or in the open ground, as soon as the soil will work mellow; and when settled, warm weather comes, transplant to two and-a-half feet apart each way, in good garden soil.

- Early Long Purple.**—Hardy and productive; 6 to 8 inches long. Per pkt. 5c.
- White.**—Choice for ornamental use, very showy..... 5c.

ENDIVE.

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July, from which plantations are formed at one foot apart each way, in August and September. It requires no special soil or manure, and after planting is kept clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when the process of blanching begins. This is effected by gathering up the leaves and tying them by their tips in a conical form, with bass matting. This excludes the light and air, which, in the course of three to six weeks, according to the temperature at the time, become blanched. Another and simpler method consists in covering up the plants, as they grow, with slates or boards, which serves the same purpose, by excluding the light, as the tying up.

- Green Curled.**—Very hardy; leaves dark green, tender and crisp. Per pkt. Oz. 5c. 30c.
- White Curled.**—Leaves pale green; should be used when young. 5c. 30c.

KOHLRABI.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. It is best cultivated by sowing the seed in rows in May, June and July, ac-

cording to latitude. In this district we sow through June, for succession, in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning out to eight inches between the plants. It is rather difficult to transplant, and it is generally preferable to sow the whole crop from seed, and thin it out where it stands; although, when the weather is favorable, the thinnings may be planted at the distances above named.

	Per. oz.
Early White Vienna. —Flesh white and tender; the best market sort,.....	20c.
Early Purple Vienna. —Differing from the above in color, which is of a bluish-purple.....	20c.

LEEK.

The Leek is very hardy, and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light, but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in Spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. If fine leeks are desired, the ground can hardly be made too rich.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
London Flag. —A very useful variety,.....	5c.	20c.

LETTUCE.



Boston Curled Lettuce.

For a supply all the year round commence sowing in February, in gentle heat, and continue every four weeks in the open ground till October. The last two sowings will require protection from frost during winter. Sow one-quarter of an inch deep, and transplant while young, eight or twelve inches apart, according to size.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Curled Silesia. —Best for summer use,.....	5c.	20c.
Curled India.	5c.	20c.
Grand Admiral Cabbage.	5c.	20c.
Victoria Cabbage. —Hardy and fine for early sowing,.....	5c.	20c.
Early Tennis Ball. —One of the earliest and best heading varieties	5c.	30c.

Boston Curled.—A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental,..... 5c. 20c.

Green or Drumhead Lettuce.—An excellent sort, produces heads of very large size which are remarkably tender and crisp,..... 5c. 20c.

MARTYNIA.

Martynia proboscidea.—A hardy annual plant of strong growth with curious seed-pods very highly prized by many for pickling. they should be used when tender—about half grown,..... 5c. 40c.

MELON—(Musk.)

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil ; the hills should be six feet apart each way. Previous to planting, incorporate well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelfulls of thoroughly rotted manure ; plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, early in May, and when well up thin out to three or four of the most promising. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, and if the fruit sets too numerously, thin out when young, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Green Citron. —Fruit medium size, deeply netted ; shape nearly round, from six to eight inches in diameter, flesh green, and of rich delicious flavor.....	15c.	\$1.25

Nutmeg. —Fruit nutmeg-shaped, skin-deep green, finely-netted, flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary.....	15c.	1.25
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Large Yellow Cantaloupe. —Flesh reddish orange, sweet and of good flavor ; an early and productive variety.....	15c.	1.25
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Long Persian. —A very fine variety, deeply ribbed, and thickly netted ; flesh greenish yellow, thick and sweet.....	15c.	1.25
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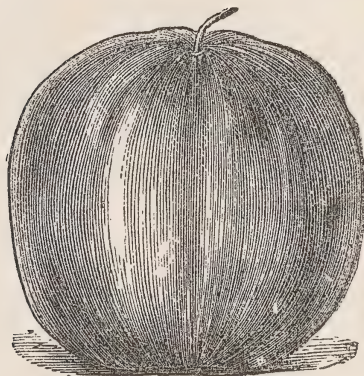
Early Christiana. —Early ; yellow-fleshed.....	25c.	2.50
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Pineapple. —Dark green, oval, netted ; flesh thick, sweet and juicy, 15c.	1.25	
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MELON—(Water.)



Mountain Sweet Watermelon.

**Black Spanish Watermelon;**

Plant in hills, eight feet apart, and cultivate same as Musk Melon.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Mountain Sweet. —A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled with different shades of green; flesh scarlet, and quite solid to the centre; very sweet and delicious. A fine market sort.....	10c.	1.00

Black Spanish. —Fruit of large size, almost round, skin dark green, flesh red, sweet and delicious.....	12c.	1.25
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Apple-seeded. —A small, nearly round sort; derives its name from its peculiar seeds. Flesh red to the centre, sweet, tender, and well-flavored.....	25c.	2.00
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Phinney's Early. —Very reliable, red fleshed.....	20c.	2.00
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Citron. —A round handsome fruit of small size, used in the making of sweetmeats and preserves....	15c.	1.50
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MUSTARD.

A pungent salad. Sow thickly in boxes in the green-house once a week all winter or in a frame, or the open ground after a frost, covering very lightly.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
White London	5c.	30c.
Black London	5c.	30c.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

The seeds are used while young, and pickled as capers. In shrubby borders, or trained against trellis work, the plant is highly ornamental; sow one inch deep in rows five feet apart, and gather the crop every few days.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Tall	5c.	20c.
Dwarf	5c.	30c.

ONION.



Danvers's Yellow Onion.

The Onion requires a loamy, mellow and very rich soil; and unlike most kinds of garden or field vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same land for successive years. Previous to sowing, the ground should be thoroughly spaded over or deeply plowed, and the surface made smooth and even. The seed should be sown as early in the Spring as the soil may be in good working condition, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them to two inches apart; and in the process of culture, be careful not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Large Red Wethersfield. —The variety is very much grown at Wethersfield; it is a large, thick deep red, very productive variety, and of good quality. The seed should be sown <i>very early</i> in Spring, in order to have the <i>whole</i> crop ripen.....	20c.	\$1.75
Yellow Danvers. —Form globular; ripens up early and well; is very productive and of excellent quality; long keeper.....	25c.	2.50
White Portugal. —A mild and desirable summer variety; grows to good size; does not keep well.....	30c.	4.00
Top or Button Onions. —(Per bushel at market prices).....		Pr. Qt. 25c.
Potato Onions.	“ “ “	20c.
Onion Sets. —White;.....	“ “ “	35c.
Onion Sets. —Yellow;.....	“ “ “	30c.

PARSLEY.

Sow middle of March thinly in drills, one foot apart, and half an inch deep. As the seed germinates very slowly, it is best to soak it for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. For winter use protect in a glass frame or light cellar.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Extra, or Double Curled,	5c.	15c.

PARSNIP.

Sow as early in Spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in Fall a certain quantity for Winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until Spring, to be dug up as required.

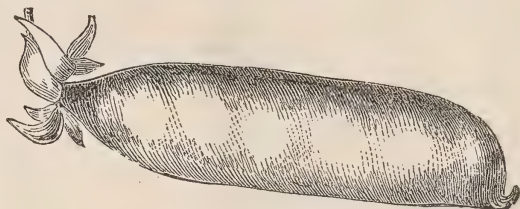
Per oz. Per lb.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown.—Best for general use,..... 10c. 85c.

Guernsey.—A large growing variety,..... 10c. 85c.

PEAS.

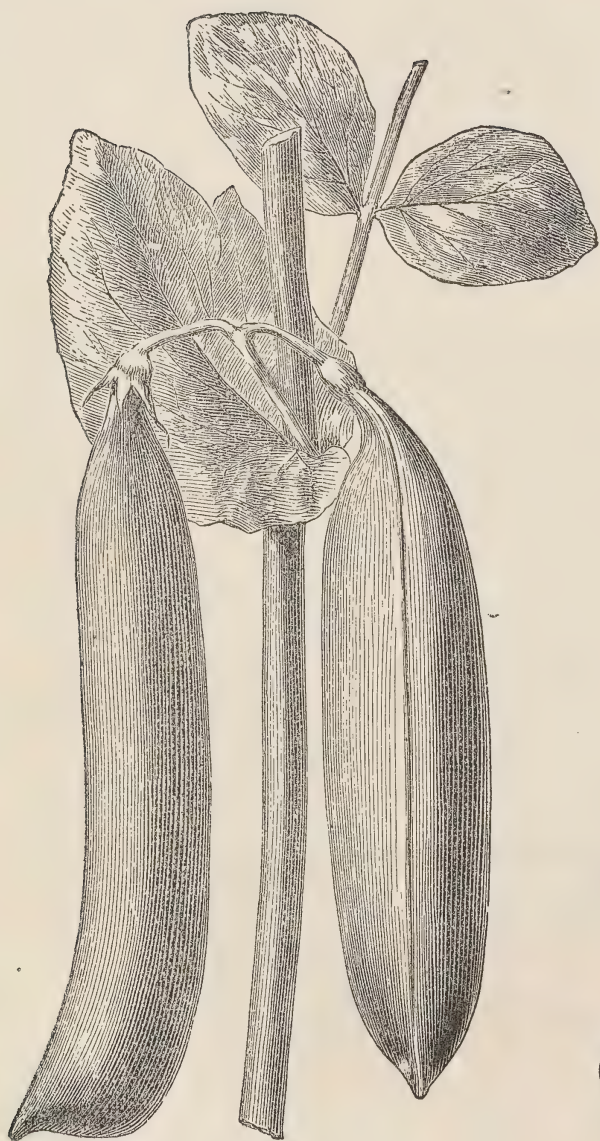
Peas come earliest to maturity in light rich soil. If the soil is new, (other things being equal,) so much the better; well-drained muck-soil, if matured by culture, is appropriate. For general crop, a deep rich loam, or a strong loam inclining to clay, is best. For early crops, decomposed leaves or leaf-mould should be used, or if the soil is very poor, stronger manure may be employed. For general crops, a good dressing should be applied, and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, Peas are never staked, and are sown in single rows two to three inches deep, and from two to three feet apart, according to the variety or the strength of the soil. When grown in small quantities for private use, they are generally sown in double rows, six or eight inches apart, and the tall varieties staked up by brush. For an early crop, sow in March, as soon as the ground can be worked, and make repeated sowings every two weeks for succession. After the first of June, sowing should be discontinued until the middle of August, when a good crop may generally be secured by sowing an early sort.



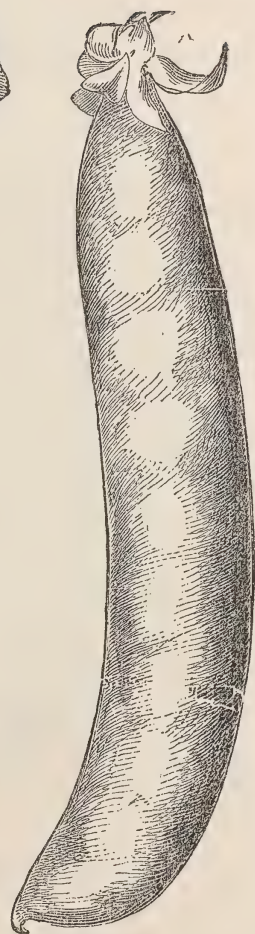
Carter's First Crop Pea.

Extra Early.

	Pr qt.	Pr bush.
Carter's First Crop. —The earliest variety grown; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet...	30c.	\$8.00
Daniel O'Rourke. —A favorite early variety, and a good bearer; 3 feet.....	25c.	5.00
McLean's Little Gem. —A dwarf, green wrinkled marrow, very prolific, of superior flavor, and a first early; 1 foot.....	75c.	20.00
McLean's Advancer. —An early green wrinkled variety, of delicious flavor; 2 feet.....	35c.	9.00



Carter's White Gem Pea.



*Laxton's
Alpha Pea.*

	Per qt.	Bush.
Tom Thumb. —Remarkably dwarf and early, of excellent quality and yields abundantly ; 1 foot.....	40c.	10.00
Caractacus. —An early and productive Pea, of good flavor, one of the best.....	35c.	9.00
Kentish Invicta. —The earliest blue Pea yet introduced ; fine quality. It grows to a height of two feet, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods.....	50c.	12.00
Laxton's Alpha. —A blue wrinkled Pea, of exquisite flavor, remarkable for its earliness and prolific bearing. It is very early as a first crop ; beating McLean's Advancer and Little Gem ; and produces its large, well-filled pods from the bottom to the top of the vines. Awarded a first-class certificate by the London Horticultural Society	75c.	20.00
McLean's Blue Peter. —This is said to be the last and best variety raised by the late Dr. McLean ; is a remarkably dwarf sort only six or eight inches high, a splendid bearer and of exquisite flavor, with large well-filled pods, a decided improvement on Little Gem.....	1.00	
Carter's White Gem. —A very early wrinkled variety. Pods large and well-filled, peas of excellent flavor and very prolific. Height 2½ to 3 feet.....	60c.	15.00

Second Early Varieties.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. —A very productive variety, with long pods, containing from 11 to 12 Peas in each : 4 feet..	40c.	10.00
Eugenie. —White, wrinkled, sweet, 2½ to 3 feet.....	35c.	9.00
McLean's Epicurean. —A second early wrinkled Marrow, very productive ; height 2 feet.....	40c.	10.00

For General Crop.

Champion of England. —One of the best and most popular Peas in cultivation ; 5 feet.....	30c.	6.00
Blue Imperial. —A good bearer, and of fine flavor ; a very useful variety ; 3 feet.....	25c.	4.50
White Marrowfat. —A favorite market sort, of excellent quality ; 6 feet.....	20c.	3.00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. —This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field Pea, hardy and productive ; 4 feet..	20c.	3.00
Tall Sugar. —The young pods are tender and well flavored, of good quality as a shell Pea ; 5 feet.....	50c.	12.00
Dwarf Sugar. —Edible pods, of good quality shelled ; 3 feet..	50c.	12.00

PEPPER.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-bed early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart. They may also be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is passed, and the soil is warm and settled.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Large Bell, or Bull Nose. —An early variety, of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy	5c.	40c.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. —Similar to the preceding in shape and color, but much larger, and milder in flavor.....	5c.	40c.
Squash, or Tomato-Shaped. —The sort most generally grown for pickling; very productive; the leading market variety.....	5c.	40c.

POTATOES.

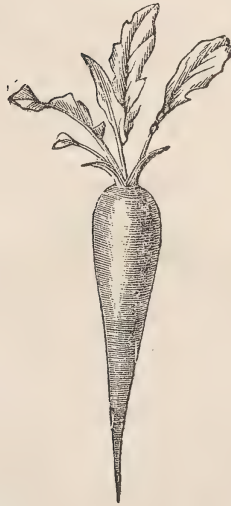
CULTURE.—The Potato can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds, and in all conditions of fertility; but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor is also inferior. In breaking up good pasture land, the decaying sod answers sufficiently well for the first year in lieu of manure. Manure is applied either in the rows or hills, or broadcast over the hills, and plowed; in the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, little manure is required. In highly-enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, super-phosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. Plant as early in Spring as the ground can be had in fair working order; in hills or ridges about three feet apart; covering, in light, warm soils, about four inches deep; but, in cold, wet situations, two and a half or three inches will be sufficient.

Early Rose	At the lowest market rates.			
“ Goodrich	“	“	“	“
King of the Early	“	“	“	“
Peerless	“	“	“	“
Late Rose (very productive).....	“	“	“	“

PUMPKIN.

Chiefly used for agricultural purposes. Same cultivation as for Cucumbers and Melons.

	Qt.
Large Cheese. —Medium size, best for cooking.....	20c.
Connecticut Field. —Large; best for stock.....	20c.

RADISH.*Long Scarlet Short Top Radish.*

Radishes thrive best in a light, rich, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior, both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply, sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown on a gentle hot-bed in February.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Long Scarlet Short-Top. —The standard variety for market and private gardens.....	10c.	80c.
Scarlet Turnip. —Rather more delicate in flavor than the above, excellent for summer use.....	10c.	80c.
White Turnip. —A sub-variety of the preceding, differing in color.	10c.	80c.
Yellow Turnip. —Grows to a large size, excellent to stand the heat and drought of summer.....	10c.	80c.
French Breakfast. —A variety of quick growth, very mild and tender, one of the best for forcing.....	15c.	1.50

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

The Oyster Plant succeeds best in a light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in Spring, in drills, fifteen inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil, an inch and a half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to six inches apart.

Per pkt..... 5c. Per oz.....15c.

SPINACH.

For Fall use, sow middle of August; for Winter and Spring, middle of September; and for early Summer as early as the season will admit, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart.

Per oz. Lb.

Round, or Summer.—Best for Spring sowing..... 10c. 50c.

SQUASH.**Hubbard Squash.**

Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth, and it is most economical of manure to prepare hills for the seeds in the ordinary manner, by incorporating two or three shovel-fulls of well rotted manure with the soil, for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

Per oz. Lb.

Yellow Bush Scolloped.—An early market variety, excellent for shipping..... 10c. 1.00

White Bush Scolloped.—A sub-variety of the above, principally differing in color..... 10c. 1.00

Bush Summer Crook-Neck.—Early, productive, and of good quality; fruit, orange-yellow..... 10c. 1.00

Winter Crook-Neck.—The kind most generally cultivated in New England for fall and winter use; flesh salmon-red, very close-grained, dry, sweet, and fine-flavored; keeps well..... 10c. 1.00

Boston Marrow.—A much-esteemed variety; a good keeper and of unsurpassed flavor..... 15c. 1.25

- Hubbard.**—A general favorite, and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; flesh, fine-grained, dry and of excellent flavor.. 15c. 1.50
- Turban.**—Flesh, orange-yellow, thick, fine-grained, and well-flavored; an excellent variety for use in Fall and early in Winter..... 20c. 2.25
- Mammoth.**—Grows to a large size, often weighing over two hundred pounds; excellent for stock..... 20c. 2.00

TOMATO.



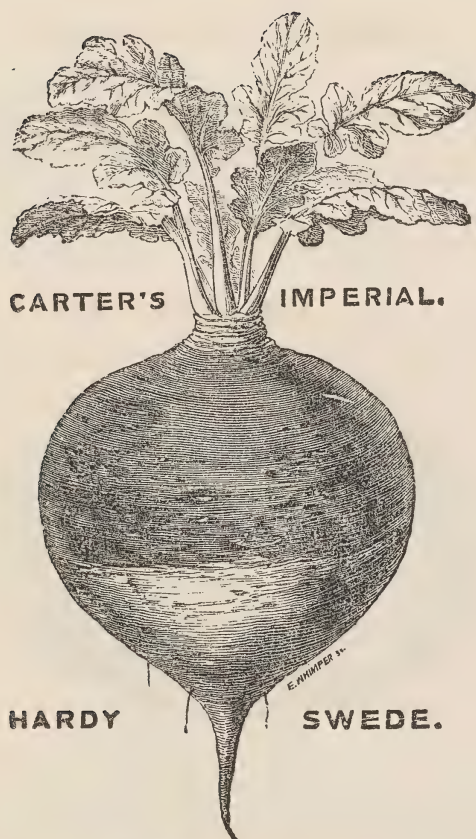
Tilden Tomato.

This delicious vegetable is one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart in another hot-bed or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot; they are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground; they are planted, for early crops, on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills, in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are established. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a garden pan or flower pot, and placing it in a sunny window of the sitting-room or kitchen.

Per oz.

General Grant.—Size above the medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid, and free from water, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skins remarkably fine, smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem, a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well, and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting,.....

30c.



Carter's Imperial Green Top Yellow Hybrid.

Per oz.

Boston Market. —An improved variety of the "Large Smooth Red," very productive, showy, and of superior quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, who esteem it above all other as a market variety,.....	25c.
Large Smooth, or Round Red. —Smooth and fair, nearly round, somewhat flattened, color bright red; an excellent market variety,.....	25c.
Tilden. —Fruit oval, of a brilliant scarlet, of medium size, skin smooth and glossy, flesh very solid and of high flavor; on account of its solidity and keeping qualities, it is a fine market variety,.....	30c.
Large Yellow. —About the size and shape, but a little more flat than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving,.....	25c.
Yellow Plum. —Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth, color lemon yellow; used only for preserves,.....	30c.
Red Cherry. —A small, round, red Tomato, of the shade and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all,	30c.
Yellow Cherry. —Same as above except in color,.....	30c.
Cedar Hill. —Medium to large size, tolerably smooth,.....	30c.
Trophy. —Very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality,.	50c.

TURNIP.

For early use, the Turnip should be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of Spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for fall and winter, sow during July and August, and just before rain, or during a showery time if possible. Ruta Bagas should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the plants to five or six inches apart in the drills. Ruta Bagas should be ten inches apart. One and a half pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

Oz. 1-4 Lb. LB.

Strap-Leaved White-Top. —Roundish, of medium size,.....	10c. 25c. 75c.
Strap-Leaved Purple-Top. —Similar to above, purple above ground, one of the best, either for market or family use,.....	10c. 25c. 75c.
Early White Stone. —A good, globe-shaped Turnip,.....	10c. 25c. 75c.
Early Yellow Stone. —Similar to above, except in color,.....	10c. 25c. 75c.

TURNIP.—Ruta-Baga.

Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede.—This variety is an improvement upon the other varieties, being larger, the flesh firmer, and an excellent keeper,.....

10c. 20c. 75c.

Oz. 1-4 Lb. Lb.

Skirving's Purple-Top.—A superior variety, hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well flavored. Keeps well.....10c. 20c. 75c.

Carter's Imperial Green Top Yellow Hybrid.—“These are select stocks saved from the finest roots of two well-known varieties as the Scotch or Aberdeen Turnips, which have come into such general use for late feeding purposes; they grow to a large size, and are very nutritious and hardy.”.....10c. 30c. 1.00

Sweet German.—Bulbs four or five inches in diameter and six or seven in depth. In good soil and favorable seasons it is comparatively smooth and regular, but, under opposite conditions often uneven, neck two or three inches in length, skin greenish brown; above ground white, beneath flesh pure white, of extraordinary solidity, very sweet, mild and well-flavored. It retains its solidity and freshness until Spring; as a table variety it must be classed among the best, and should be largely cultivated,.....10c. 30c. 1.00

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart, and thin out or transplant. Care should be taken to harvest them properly. Cut on a dry day just before bloom.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise,	5.	15.
Balm,	5.	30.
Basil, Sweet,	5.	20.
Caraway,	5.	10.
Coriander,	5.	15.
Dill,	5.	15.
Fennel, Sweet,	5.	15.
Horehound,	5.	1.00
Hyssop,	5.	50.
Lavender,	5.	25.
Majoram, Sweet,	5.	40.
Rue,	5.	40.
Saffron,	5.	15.
Sage,	5.	25.
Summer Savory,	5.	30.
Thyme,	5.	40.
Wormwood,	5.	40.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary,	Hemp,	Maw,
Millet,	Rape,	
Prepared Mocking Bird Food	per bottle,	50
Canary Powder, a restorative for Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Lin-		
nets, etc.,.....	“	50

GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS.

The prices of these are variable; but purchasers may depend on having them at the lowest market rates, and of the best quality.

Barley,	Hungarian Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Oats,	Canada Corn,	Meadow Foxtail Grass,
Buckwheat,	Dutton Corn,	Sweet Vernal Grass,
Spring Wheat,	King Phillip Corn,	Italian Rye Grass,
Winter Wheat,	Timothy,	Red Clover,
Spring Rye,	Southern Red-top Grass,	White Dutch Clover,
Winter Rye,	Millett,	Alsike Clover,
Broom Corn,	Fowl Meadow Grass,	Lucerne, or French Clover,
Field Peas,	Orchard Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass.
Flax Seed,		

FLOWER POTS,

Common Pots of all sizes, singly or by the hundred.

GLAZED POTS,—A full assortment.

Hanging Pots, various styles & patterns,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

HYACINTH GLASSES,

Tye's and various colors of other patterns.

VITALIZING COMPOUND,

For stimulating growth, and rapidly developing the Plant Organism. Price 30 cts. per box.

Rustic Baskets,—Standing or Hanging, \$1 to \$10 ea.

Agricultural and Horticultural Publications,

All the leading books on Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Art, at publisher's prices.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

The most productive and without doubt the most hardy variety yet introduced

Among the forage plants recently introduced into this country none has excited more interest than the Alsike Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*). It was introduced into England in 1834 from the province of Alsike in Sweden, and has within a few years been cultivated to a very limited extent in this country. It is erect in its growth, with flowers at first white but turning to pink with age. It has less tap-root than the red clover and a large mass of strong fibrous roots.

The Alsike Clover possesses many very valuable qualities, and will prove to be an acquisition of great worth to the American farmer and bee keeper. It is richer in nitrogen than either the red or white clover, and is therefore more nutritious. For bee pasture it is very valuable; the nectaries of honey-cups of the flowers being so shallow that the honey can be reached and extracted by the common honey bee. Its strong mass of fibrous roots give a hold on the soil which enable it to defy the action of the frost, when red clover would be thrown out. It ripens its seeds in July and in permanent pasture, these fall to the ground and re-seed it, making it hold the ground permanently. Another method by which it continues to thicken up is its habit of throwing out fresh shoots from the roots as the top is fed off or trod down in pastures.

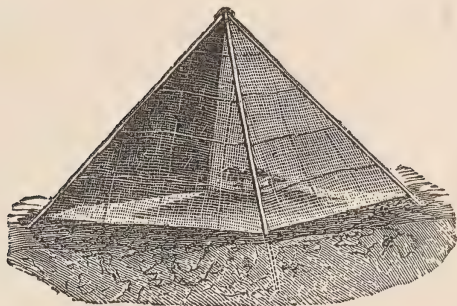
The seed is much smaller than that of red clover, and consequently it requires only one-half as much to seed the ground.

It will grow on low marshy land as well as on tillable, and to the height of two feet.

After the seed has been threshed, the straw is nearly or quite equal in value to the Red Clover Hay, being naturally stronger and sweeter, and from the fact of earlier harvesting, is not injured by the fall rains.

PRICE 40 CENTS PER POUND.

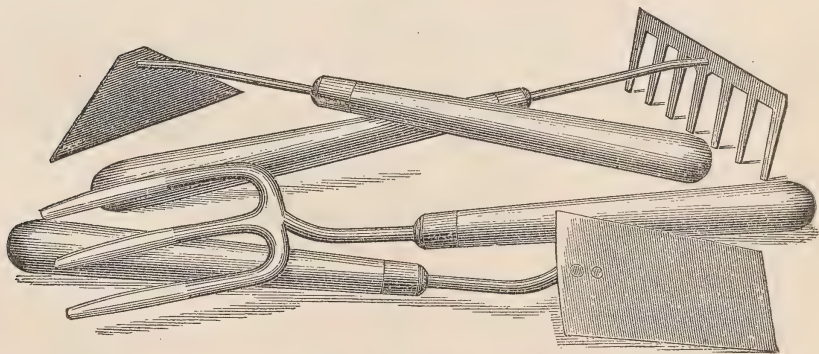
(Clover when ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of 15 cents per pound.)



Folding Vine and Plant Protectors.

The great value of these simple and cheap articles for the protection of CUCUMBER, MELON, SQUASH, and other young plants, from the ravages of bugs and other insects, has been practically proved by many years use. They afford a sure protection from insects, and against injury from high winds, storms, and light frosts, while they admit the sun and air freely to the plants, and an early and vigorous growth is secured.

Size, 22 inches long; expansion at base, 19 inches. Price, per dozen, \$1.50.



MOORE'S FLORAL SET.

We call your attention to a new and complete set of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS, for the cultivation of flowers, consisting of a FLORAL HOE, SPADE, FORK, and RAKE. They are made of the best steel and iron, hardwood handles (cherry and apple tree) light, durable, and highly finished and enclosed in handsome morocco boxes in assorted colors, one set in a box, and will be found superior to anything in use for loosening the soil, transplanting, removing weeds from among flowers and small vegetables, for cutting out weeds in lawns, and for the various other wants required in the greenhouse and garden. They are finished in two styles; three quarters polished and one quarter painted green, and full polished. Length of boxes, 10½ inches.

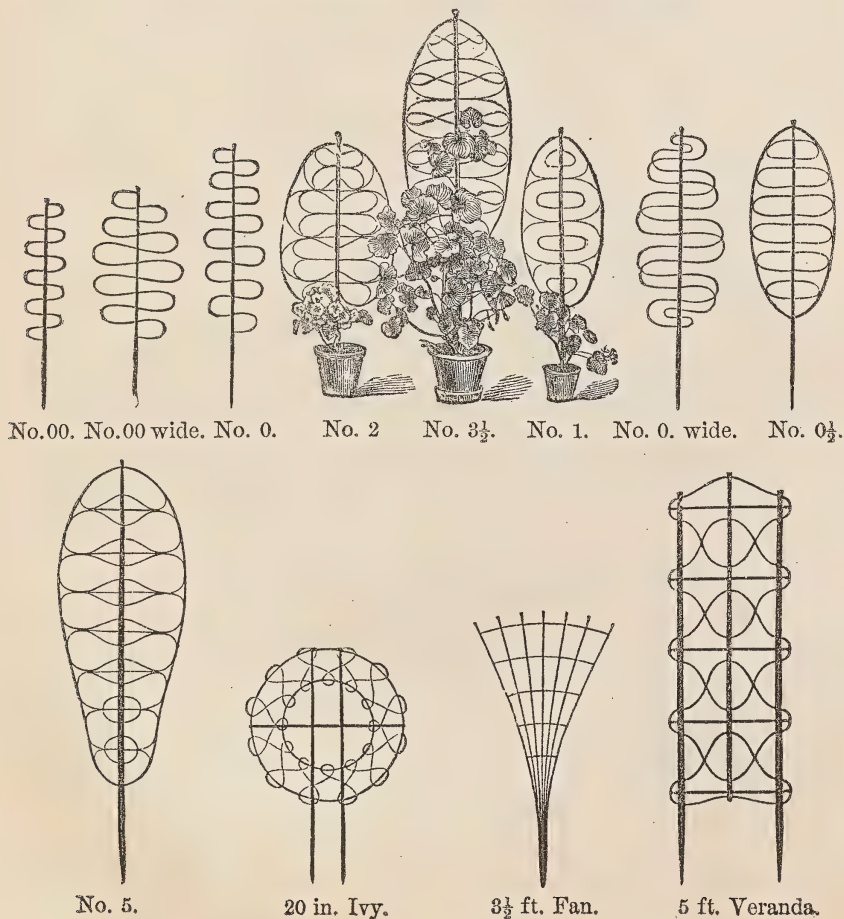
Price \$1.25 per set, polished; \$1.00 per set, painted green.

By mail, \$2.00, polished; \$1.75, painted green.

Pot, Plant, and Garden Trellises.

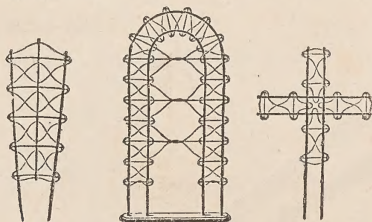
The cultivation of Plants, Shrubs, Vines, &c., has become so extensive, that a large demand has been created for light and tasteful frames or trellises upon which to train them. To supply this demand, which has very much increased since we first gave it our attention, we are constantly improving and increasing our facilities for manufacturing, and in this circular present to the public designs correctly representing some of the styles now made and sold by us. Our trellises are in all cases made of reeds instead of wire. They retain their shape and form better; and, while they are much lighter, they are equally durable. All our trellises are painted green unless otherwise ordered.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF OUR REGULAR SIZES.



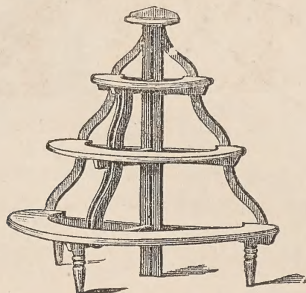
	Each.	Pr. Doz.
<i>No. 00.</i> —This cut represents our smallest-sized, 18 in. stick, 3 1-2 in. wide . . . . .	.08	.75
<i>No. 00 wide</i> —20 in. stick, 6 in. wide . . . . .	.10	1.00
<i>No. 0.</i> —24 in. stick, 5 in. wide . . . . .	.12	1.20
<i>No. 0 wide.</i> —24 in. stick, 8 in. wide . . . . .	.15	1.50
<i>No. 0 1-2.</i> —24 in. stick, 7 1-2 in. wide . . . . .	.20	2.00
<i>No. 1.</i> —This trellis is shown in cluster cut above, 20 in. stick, 10 in. wide, and is one of the best selling trellises we have . . . . .	.25	2.50
<i>No. 2.</i> —This trellis is also shown in cut, 24 in. stick, 14 in. wide . . . . .	.35	4.00
<i>No. 3.</i> —Same pattern as No. 3 1-2. 2 ft. stick, 13 in. wide . . . . .	.50	4.50
<i>No. 3 1-2.</i> —This is the centre trellis in cluster above, 3 1-2 ft. stick, 14 in. wide . . . . .	.60	5.50
<i>No. 4.</i> —Same style as No. 5. 4 ft. stick, 15 in. wide . . . . .	.80	6.50
<i>No. 5.</i> —5 ft. stick, 18 in. wide . . . . .	.80	8.00
<i>No. 6.</i> —Same style as No. 5, 6 ft. stick, 20 in. wide	1.00	10.00
<i>3 1-5 ft. Fan.</i> —This cut represents the 3 1-2 ft. fan trellis, (4, 5, and 6 ft. also furnished) . . . . .	.60	6.00
<i>20 in. Ivy.</i> —This cut represents the 20 in. Ivy trellis, 16 and 34 in. similar pattern . . . . .	.75	8.00
<i>5 ft. Veranda Trellis</i> . . . . .	.90	10.00

Of this style we make six regular sizes: viz., 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 ft. This is one of the most substantial as well as ornamental trellises we make, and is extensively used, being particularly adapted to high climbing shrubs and vines, and can be made of any desired size. Regular sizes, 18 to 20 in. wide. 6 ft., \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz. 7 ft., \$1.25 each; \$13.50 per doz. 8 ft., \$1.38 each; \$15.00 per doz.



2 ft. Veranda. Arch Top Ivy. 2 ft. Cross.

	Each.	Pr. Doz.
2 feet Veranda,.....	35c.	\$ 3.50
Arch Top Ivy,.....	\$1.00	11.00
2 feet Cross,.....	45c.	4.50

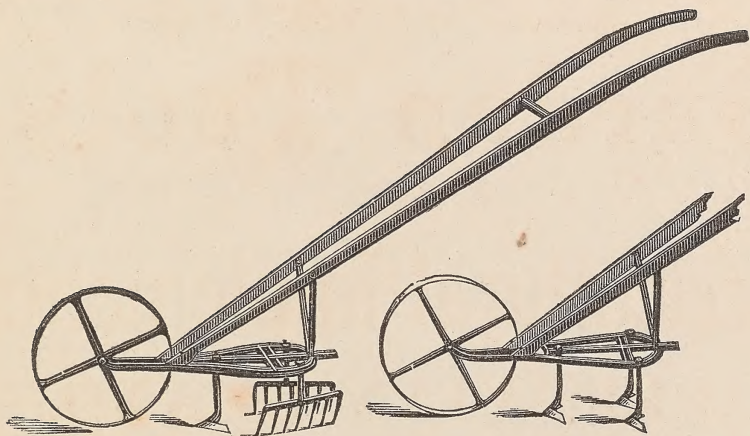


FOLDING PLANT STAND. 4 Shelf, Price \$3.75.
 “ “ “ 5 “ “ \$4.75.

PLANT STICKS.

We have six different kinds of Plant Sticks, from two to six feet in length, used for supporting single stalks of roses, dahlias, &c.

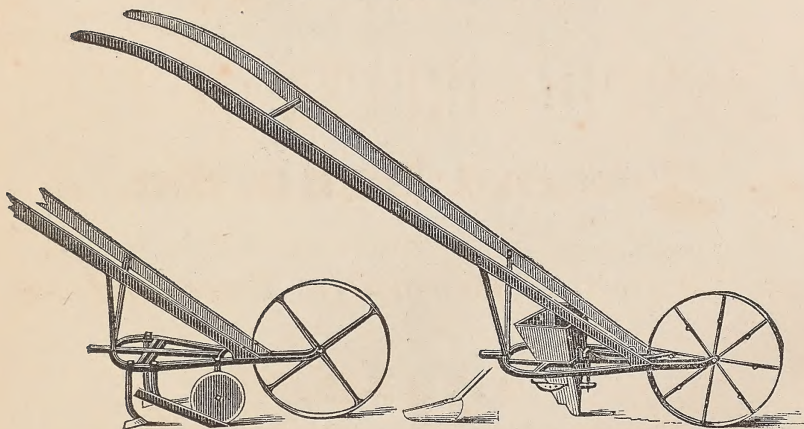
		30 cents per dozen,	1.75 pr hundred.
2 feet, painted green	40	“	“
2½ “ “ “	50	“	“
3 “ “ “	75	“	“
4 “ “ “	1.00	“	“
5 “ “ “	1.25	“	“
6 “ Dahlia			



As a Weeder.

As a Cultivator.

Both Implements Combined, \$9.25.



With Strawberry Cutter \$12.25.

With Seed Sower Combined, \$15.35.

The Four Implements Combined, \$18.35.

COMSTOCK'S SEED SOWER, ETC.

The Comstock Sower, with its attendant variety of cultivating tools, is the invention of a well-known Connecticut seed-grower, and the popularity of these implements is due no more to their excellence than to the practical knowledge and reputation of the patentee.

The Sowers may be had of us either as plain machines, or combined with any of the cultivating tools specified below.

The prices include packing, each machine being completely boxed when shipped.

These implements are of all metal except the handles; are light, neat, and durable. They are made to a pattern, so that any of the parts can be duplicated.

Upon application we will furnish circulars describing the machines arranged in their various combinations, giving directions and many valuable suggestions to market gardeners and seed growers.

ALL KINDS OF Garden Tools,

AND

Agricultural Implements: PERUVIAN GUANO,

Of the best quality, constantly on hand.

ALSO,

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Ground Bone, &c.

All Orders Promptly Executed.

TABLE,

Showing the Quantity of Seed usually Sown to an Acre.

Herdgrass, Timothy.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Carrot.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs.
Redtop.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "	Beet.....	4 to 6 "
Red Clover.....	6 to 10 lbs.	Parsnip.....	3 to 6 "
White Clover.....	5 to 8 "	Onion.....	4 to 6 "
Lucerne.....	10 "	Ruta-Baga.....	1 lb.
Orchard Grass.....	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Turnip.....	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Blue Grass.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "	Beans.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.
Rye Grass.....	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Peas.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
Wheat.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "	Oats.....	2 to 3 "
Barley.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "	Rye.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Buckwheat.....	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Millet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Holbrook's Patent Swivel Plows,

For Level Land and Side Hill.

8 Sizes.



WON THE

HIGHEST PRIZE
at N.Y. State Trial,
1870, for Plowing
Sod & Stubble

Send Stamp for Circular.

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AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS And Machines of all kinds.

We offer for sale all Sizes and Forms of
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Wood and Cast Iron
Field and Garden Rollers, Corn and Seed Planters and
Drills, Railroad and Lever Horse Powers, Threshing
and Winnowing Machines, a variety of Hand
and Power Mills for Farm and Plantation
use, Hand and Power Corn Shellers,

Hay, Stalk & Chaff Cutters, Churns,
Vegetable Cutters, Haying and Harvesting Tools and Machines
in all their variety, Reapers and Mowers of various construction,
separately or combined ; with almost every article used on the
Farm, Plantation, and in the Garden and Nursery.

The above named articles are made expressly for our trade,
and are sold at our

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

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PORTLAND, MAINE.